FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 240 *12 December 1979*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CSSR's Chnoupek Comments on Berlin Warsaw Pact Meeting [Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Dec] AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR Delegate Criticizes West at 6 December MBFR Session [Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Dec] BB 1
SPD Responsible for Possible Nuclear Arms Increase [Doudera in RUDE PRAVO 7 Dec] BB 1
Prague: Hope for European Peace Lies With West [Kostka] BB 3
NEPSZABADSAG: NATO Missile Decision Must Be Made Sensibly BB 5
GDR Commentators Assesses NATO Meeting on Missile Deployment BB 7
Reisz Commentary BB 7
Meisler Commentary BB 8
East Berlin Correspondent Reports on NATO Meeting BB 9
GDR's Hennsler Cites Norwegian General on Missiles BB 10

ALBANIA

Shehu Delivers Speech at 35th Anniversary Meeting [ZERI I POPULLIT 29 Nov] B 1

BULGARIA

Dyulgerov Heads Delegation Visiting Lebanon C 1
UN Ambassador Yankov Supports SWAPO, Namibian Independence C 1
Daily Scores South African 'Tactics' Against Zimbabwe [Khlebarova in RABOTNICHESKO DELO] C 2
Zhivkov Lauds Vaptsarov's Accomplishments at Ceremony C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Additional Coverage of U.S.-Iranian Crisis D 1
Qotbzadeh Holds Press Conference D 1
Vance Seeks Support D 1
Calls for Commonsense [Cech in MLADA FRONTA 1 Dec] D 2
CPCZ Central Committee Unanimously Adopts General Resolution D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

U.S. Military Budget Boost for Mobile Deployment Force [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8-9 Dec] E 1
Commentator on Vance Trip To Seek World Support [Kroeber] E 1
Further Reportage on Tikhonov-Led USSR Delegation Visit E 2
German Participants at Berlin Reception E 2
Departure of Delegation E 2

Honecker Greetings to Tanzania's Nyerere on Independence Day E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8-9 Dec]
Mexican President Receives Culture Minister 5 December E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Dec]
Defense Minister Greets Border Troops on Anniversary E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1-2 Dec]
Sindermann Speaks at Memorial Service for Friedrich Ebert E 4
Authorities Detain 'Border Violators' in Berlin, Grevesmuehlen E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Dec]

HUNGARY

Economic Commission With Soviet Union Opens Moscow Session F 1
Trautman, Lazar, Apro Receive New Envoy to Netherlands F 1
Leadership Offers Condolences to GDR on Death of Ebert F 2
Officials' Visit to Embassy F 2
Sarlos Greets Journalists on Day of Press F 2
[MAGYAR NEMZET 7 Dec]
Briefs: Trautman Receives SFRY Envoy F 2

POLAND

POLITIKA Urges Militancy Against 'Negative Features' of Country G 1
[Rakowski, 17 Nov]
Paris Paper Cites 'Conformist' Intellectuals Criticism of Party G 2
[Margueritte in LE FIGARO 7 Dec]
Sejm Commissions' Proceedings Reported G 4
Briefs: GDR State Secretary Visits; Wojtaszek Decorates Weiss; G 4
Transport Ministry Appointment

ROMANIA

Commission Session With FRG Ends; Protocol Signed H 1
Meeting With Ceausescu H 1
Foreign Trade Minister Bejan Receives PRC Official H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA Chides RUDE PRAVO for 'Malicious' Reporting I 1
[Prlja, 8 Dec]
Mikulic Rebuffs Critics of Tito's 1-Year Mandate, Collective Plans I 2
Republics, Provinces Suggest Changes in Economic Policy Draft I 4
[Mitic, Sljepcevic]
Energy President Matkaliev Outlines Country's Energy Needs for 1980 I 5
[Tomasevic]
Slovenia, Croatia Discuss Krsko Nuclear Plant With Westinghouse I 6
Briefs: Exports to Albania; Loan to Montenegro; Macedonia's I 6
Economic Development

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON BERLIN WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU111446 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Interview with CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek in Berlin on 6 December by Berlin correspondents of CTK and Czechoslovak Radio: "A Significant Contribution to the Strengthening of Peace"]

[Text] Berlin--At the close of the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, answered the following questions of the Berlin correspondents of the CTK and the Czechoslovak radio:

[Question] Comrade minister, what was the objective of the session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states, which has just ended?

[Answer] I would like to stress at the very beginning that our meeting was held under the influence of truly significant political circumstances. First, the committee met at a time when we are confronted anew with the important question of whether the process of detente will continue and will be consolidated, whether the feverish pursuit of armament will be halted and whether the first steps will be made toward disarmament or whether the developments will throw us back, because of militarists and other reactionary forces in the West, to the brink of a cold war or something that is even worse. And second, we have met in the capital city of a neighboring fraternal socialist country shortly after the voice of peace, the voice of Comrade Brezhnev, resounded at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of its foundation, a voice that gives an unambiguous answer to those questions and shows the path to a solution. Those factors thus establish the atmosphere for our talks in Berlin.

The ministers of foreign affairs carried out a profound analysis of the present international situation and further elaborated the earlier constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states that emerged from the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow last November. They paid special attention to questions concerning military detente and disarmament in Europe. It is, after all, expressed in the communique adopted that the solution of precisely those questions represents the key to the further consolidation of peace and security on our continent. With that goal in mind, we exchanged our experiences and findings in Berlin and discussed a joint course of action in asserting the peace initiatives of the socialist countries.

[Question] What could you say about those initiatives?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to point out that, following the preceding session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Budapest this spring, in Berlin we have now further elaborated our joint proposal to organize an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament. We have agreed that such a conference should take place as soon as possible and that it should discuss measures aimed at increasing confidence among the European states as well as measures leading to a reduction of the concentration of armed forces and armament on the European Continent.

In that connection I would like to stress the fact that we have again expressed full support for the new Soviet initiatives concerning military detente and disarmement contained in the well-known Berlin speech of L. I. Brezhnev. [paragraph continues]

At the same time we have called on the NATO states to assess anew those constructive proposals and first steps with utmost responsibility, which the Soviet Union--as is known--has begun to implement by withdrawing the first military units from Wittenberg, and not to adopt measures that would aggravate the situation in Europe.

What I have in mind is, above all, the decision to produce and deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in some West European countries. We have expressed full support for the USSR proposal to immediately open talks on that problem, which also is one of the main conclusions of our Berlin session. That is what I would like to stress above all.

At the session we pointed out with full justification that if the NATO representatives, at their imminent session in Brussels, adopt the aforementioned decision on the--as it can be termed--new stage of the "missilization" [raketizacia] and "nuclearization" [nuklearizacia] of Western Europe, which would undoubtedly upset the existing military balance in Europe, then they assume before the whole world a heavy responsibility for all the consequences caused by the new round of the arms race thus provoked.

[Question] It ensues from the communique that you have also discussed the review of the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act at the meeting in Madrid. What could you say about that?

[Answer] As far as the next subject of our Berlin talks--the preparation of the Madrid meeting by the participants in the Helsinki Conference, as you have said--is concerned, I can say that we have exchanged views on the methods of contributing as much as possible to insuring the meeting's constructive course and positive results. The meeting is not somewhere in the distant future--it will be held next fall--and, therefore, the participants in the Berlin session stressed that it is necessary to actively prepare for it even now, in such a way that it enhances the spirit of Helsinki and the cause of peace, security and cooperation on our continent.

[Question] Comrade minister, what could you say in addition about the Berlin session of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states?

[Answer] I am making use of your question to stress once again that our talks have been very successful, that they have taken place in a comradely and creative atmosphere and that they represent another significant contribution to the strengthening of friendship, cooperation and unity of the Warsaw Pact member states. We have also discussed the organization of the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of that important organization of the socialist countries, which falls in May 1980. We have agreed to dedicate the anniversary to even more intensive efforts for achieving new successes of real socialism, peace and progress.

CSSR DELEGATE CRITICIZES WEST AT 6 DECEMBER MBFR SESSION

AU111924 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "The West Must Demonstrate Willingness"; capitalized passages published in boldface.]

[Text] AMBASSADOR EMIL KEBLUSEK, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WAS THE ONLY SPEAKER AT THE 222D PLENARY MEETING OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE TALKS ON THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, WHICH CONVENED IN THE VIENNA HOFBURG YESTERDAY.

In his statement he stressed the extraordinary significance of the Berlin meeting of the Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Pact member states for the Vienna talks. Numerous initiatives by the Warsaw Pact countries at the Vienna talks, aimed at drawing the two sides' positions closer in the questions under discussion, have substantially expanded opportunities for reaching an agreement. The Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally reduce the number of troops and weapons in central Europe creates a new prerequisite for headway in Vienna. HOWEVER, THE WESTERN PARTICIPANTS MUST DEMONSTRATE THE POLITICAL WILL AND WILLINGNESS TO ACTUALLY CONTRIBUTE TO LESSENING MILITARY TENSION IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND STRIVE FOR THE SIGNING OF AN AGREEMENT, THE HEAD OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION DECLARED.

AMBASSADOR EMIL KEBLUSEK THEN SPOKE ABOUT THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY TO "FREEZE" THE [number of] TROOPS OF THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS FOR THE DURATION OF THE VIENNA TALKS. In that context he recalled the first proposal concerning the question that was presented by the CSSR delegation on behalf of the socialist countries 5 years ago, and the second, amended proposal that took into consideration many suggestions of the Western delegations.

The extraordinarily topical nature of those proposals--which are still on the negotiating table in Vienna, without a response by the West--is obvious because the West is systematically increasing its military potential in Europe. That naturally has a negative influence on both the overall situation in Europe and on the Vienna talks.

The West's unconstructive approach to the question of number stands in the way of a speedy and mutually acceptable decision about troop limitation. IN THE COURSE OF A FEW YEARS THE WESTERN DATA ON THE NUMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' TROOPS HAVE INCREASED BY A QUARTER-MILLION SOLDIERS. THAT VERY FACT CASTS DOUBTS ON THE CORRECTNESS OF THE METHOD APPLIED BY THE WEST TO COMPILE THE NUMERICAL BALANCE SHEET, the Czechoslovak delegate said. The purpose of such systematic increases in the data on the number of Warsaw Pact troops is to push through a reduction that would be 3 and 1/2 times higher in the socialist countries than in the West and thus upset the military balance in central Europe.

SPD RESPONSIBLE FOR POSSIBLE NUCLEAR ARMS INCREASE

AU111111 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Karel Doudera commentary in the column "We Comment": "The SPD's Responsibility"]

[Text] On Wednesday [5 December], the West Berlin Congress of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) adopted a grave decision by a majority vote after a debate of many hours and, occasionally, of considerable vehemence, by approving of the party leadership's demand that the Bonn Government agree to the deployment of American medium-range missiles on FRG territory and on the territories of other West European states.

Whereas it is true that the initiative for deploying these missiles in Western Europe has come from Washington, this, however, does not change the fact that the main responsibility for the possible materialization of this step lies with the FRG. It is on FRG territory that the largest number of the planned 464 winged missiles (guided missiles with a flat trajectory, known as cruise missiles) and 108 ballistic Pershing II missiles capable of reaching with their nuclear warheads all European socialist states including the Soviet Union, will be installed. However, it primarily depends on the FRG Government's stand whether this plan will be adopted at the NATO session next week in Brussels. The Belgian Government has not yet adopted any decision in this respect. The Government of the Netherlands is striving to have the decision on missile deployment postponed. The Danish Government, too, has great objections to this NATO plan. The SPD Congress, which has given its agreement to the approval of this extremely serious step to Chancellor Schmidt and his government by a majority vote, has thus taken upon itself a great responsibility for the way the European political situation will develop in the eighties.

The Socialist International, of which the SPD is also a member, adopted a resolution at its November 1978 session in Vancouver, Canada, in which it expressed its concern about the incessantly increasing armament expenditures and appealed for "a speeding up of the process of international negotiations on limiting strategic weapons, on the ban on using atomic weapons and on the ban on developing nuclear armament technology." It declared in the resolution that "the question of limiting and possibly eliminating the atomic weapons deployed in Europe requires lasting political efforts."

The decision of the SPD Congress in West Berlin is scarcely in keeping with this resolution of the Socialist International, since the acceptance of the American plan for deploying medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe would necessarily complicate the further negotiations on limiting strategic arms and would step up nuclear armament, and thus also the further development of nuclear technology. The political effort of the Bonn Government, to which the congress has given majority approval, is not oriented toward eliminating but toward multiplying the nuclear weapons deployed in Europe.

Even prior to the congress many West German Social Democrats--including prominent party functionaries such as Eppler, chairman of the SPD's Baden-Wuerttenberg land organization, and Senator Scherf from Bremen--expressed their disagreement with the American plan for deploying these missiles in Western Europe and with the attitude taken by the government figures in Bonn on this matter. The Presidium of Young Socialists (JUSO) warned the Federal Government that, should it agree with this plan at the approaching NATO session, "it could be accused of sinning against the continuity of the policy of detente." Similar statements also resounded in the discussion speeches of numerous congress delegates, who expressed serious concern about the consequences of such a step for the policy of detente and of the security of European states and spoke in favor of giving priority to disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union--motivated by the initiative proposal of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--before taking yet another step toward armament.

The SPD leadership, and above all Chancellor Schmidt and Defense Minister Apel, strove to tone down this stand against the dangerous NATO armament plans as much as possible at the congress. They wanted to get this point to be voted upon even before the congress delegates become acquainted with the standpoint of the Warsaw Pact states' ministers of foreign affairs, who warned that the approval and implementation of the NATO bodies' decision to produce and deploy new kinds of American nuclear missiles weapons in Western Europe would destroy the basis of negotiations. [paragraph continues]

The SPD Congress delegates were meant to become confused by the very fact that the leading party figures strove to convince them that, allegedly, together with the NATO decision on producing and deploying these missiles, a step would also be taken for negotiating with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states on the limitation of nuclear armament.

But how can negotiations on nuclear armament limitation be successful if the spiral of nuclear armament is being spun at the same time? Statements that a certain time is needed from the start of the production of these weapons and up to their deployment in Western Europe--time that can be allegedly utilized for talks on nuclear disarmament with the Soviet Union--are misleading. Once the production of these weapons starts, it will become most difficult to prevent their deployment in Western Europe. They would be of no use on American soil, and such enormous financial sums as those set aside for their production are not thrown away. That is why it is necessary to prevent even the production of these weapons, if the world is to embark on negotiations on the control and limitation of nuclear armament.

At their recent session in Stockholm, the Social Democratic Parties of the Scandinavian countries unambiguously called the plans for "complementing" NATO armament with medium-range missiles both irresponsible and dangerous, since if the deployment of these missiles in Western Europe should proceed, the world nuclear armament and thus also the danger of a nuclear war would necessarily be increased. However, by its decision, adopted against the will of many delegates, the SPD Congress has taken a completely different attitude. That is why the West German Social Democratic Party cannot evade its responsibility, should a new round of dangerous nuclear armament take place.

PRAGUE: HOPE FOR EUROPEAN PEACE LIES WITH WEST

LD100030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] The past week was in the international political sense a kind of moment of truth, that is, a time when things assume a specially sharp and unequivocal outline without any embellishment and illusions. Truth is not always pleasant. It is, however, decidedly more beneficial than anything else, and lasting values can only rest on the truth.

The course of the peace offensive of the socialist countries, so forcefully launched by the speech made in Berlin last October by Leonid Brezhnev, contributed to the moment of truth. This offensive forced the West finally to show its true colors. The utterly specific nature of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies and the direct expressions of good will simply left no scope for demagogic maneuvering, evasions and sham. Attitudes crystallized. Because the congress of the West German governing Social Democratic Party voiced its agreement with the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, there is no longer any doubt of the kind of decision the NATO Council will take next week. The West German, British and Italian governments have already expressed their agreement in advance. Promises of far-reaching proposals for talks with the East and for the control of armaments, which are to accompany the decision on the deployment of American missiles, are a mere camouflage designed to mislead. Its aim is to stifle the missile opposition of the West European public.

The West is probably not interested in negotiations, because just since the October speech of Leonid Brezhnev alone it has received a good dozen official proposals. The latest one was made last week in the appeal of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, and the withdrawal of Soviet units and tanks from the GDR, which also began last week, together with the Soviet proposal of a unilateral reduction in the number of missiles on the European territory of the state, created a very favorable basis for a successful start of such talks.

Instead of engaging in talks, the West, however, apparently prefers a new round of armament. When it allegedly completes such an arms buildup it will be willing to negotiate. The issue is not whether one can describe the replacement of 108 missiles by almost 600 far more up-to-date and destructive missiles of far greater range as "bringing armaments up to standard" [dozbrojeni]. The question is rather: What is the sense of conducting negotiations on disarmament while at the same time beginning a new armament spiral? And what does the West want to negotiate at all? That it wants to pursue that which it needs to support its stance, above all, 600 nuclear missiles?

In the Helsinki Final Act all its signatories pledged to do nothing that would intensify military tension. The special session of the UN General Assembly called on the world to reduce the number of arms. Talks have been proceeding in Vienna for a number of years already on a reduction in the number of troops and arms in central Europe. Dozens of declarations and resolutions passed by various UN general assemblies are aimed at disarmament. At variance with all this, the principal states of the capitalist world are devoting themselves to an intensive arms buildup, allegedly to balance current Soviet superiority. Many, including President Carter, conceded only recently that there exists a balance of power between the East and West. Let us say that they have changed their minds for some reason. Why not, however, strive for a balance by way of negotiations, mutual concessions, reduction of armaments by mutual control and the exchange of information, as proposed by the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states?

To attempt to reach a balance by mutual competition in the number and quality of arms is not only unprofitable but mainly extremely dangerous. This is well known in the West. If, despite this and in the very face of unilateral acts of good will by the Soviet Union in the sphere of reducing armaments, the West refuses to sit down at the negotiating table and prefers a new round of the arms race in nuclear missile armament, then it is quite clear that a general attack is being launched here at the existing gains of the process of international relaxation--that militant politicians and politicking soldiers, linked with the industrial-military complex, are turning toward adventurous tactics of strategic speculations and the threat of force, political blackmail and demands for disproportionate concessions.

This perception of the present moment of truth, which we Europeans derive most tangibly from the problem concerning American missiles, can be substantiated by other acts of the last week as, for instance, the crisis in relations between the United States and Iran. Such acute hatred and hysteria as unleashed in the United States in this connection is unprecedented in American history. How telling is the fact that even the President's mother proposed the idea of giving someone $1 million to murder Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In Beijing, they are rubbing their hands with satisfaction at the fact that leading American senators are now calling for a policy of giving lessons to other countries. The Americans have concentrated more force in the Persian Gulf than they ever had there throughout World War II. An atmosphere has been created as if war were to break out tomorrow because of the shah, whom some leading Americans themselves, such as the presidential candidate Kennedy, regard as a criminal.

The holding of employees of the American Embassy is certainly not in keeping with international law, but neither can it be taken out of the whole context of American-Iranian relations, for it is the fruit of the hegemonistic attitude of the United States toward that country. This, after all, American statesmen know well, as they know equally where rests responsibility of such a power as the United States for calm and peace in the world.

If, despite all this, they refuse to seek reasonable ways toward a political solution and instead aggravate the situation to the brink of conflict, then it confirms the same phenomenon as the stubborn pushing of American nuclear missiles on Western Europe: That is, the policy of the United States and its allies' forces, which are striving for a return to the cold war and which want to push through their intentions by way of power-political blackmail, has gained the upper hand.

In these circumstances many people are asking themselves with misgivings: "What next?" There is still a chance. The complex of peace proposals submitted to the West last week by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states is wider and more far-reaching than anything that has so far been placed on the international negotiating table, from the pledge, supported by treaty, not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons, to the project of dissolving military groupings in Europe, measures aimed at strengthening confidence and security, proposals on the reduction of military concentration--in brief, it contains everything that may contribute to turning our continent into an area of security, calm and peaceful cooperation.

It will now be up to the nations of Europe. It depends on how forceful they will be in insuring that these proposals are discussed conscientiously and responsibly so that a rational way out is found for Europe, which our continent so much tried and tortured by history, fully deserves.

NEPSZABADSAG: NATO MISSILE DECISION MUST BE MADE SENSIBLY

LD092300 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 9, (MTI)--"There are signs that one week before the session of NATO, the public opinion in West Europe queries in an ever widening circle those plans according to which this session has to approve the installation of 572 new nuclear missiles. The leading circles of NATO are forced to take notice: It can hardly be accomplished that all of the bloc assist these plans in total unity. Those large-scale decisions which were presented by Leonid Brezhnev in his Berlin speech, together with those proposals which were reinforced at the session this week of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw treaty, produced increasing effects on the European public opinion and even on the government circles of certain NATO countries", states the commentary of the Sunday issue of NEPSZABADSAG in its introductory [as received], then goes on to point out that "the leading circles of NATO decided to somewhat sweeten the bitter pilule of armaments with the simultaneous submitting of 'disarmament proposals' because of perceiving exactly this atmosphere". In reality, however, the case is the withdrawal of 1,000 such American warheads from West Europe which have previously been condemned as obsolete and ready for replacement.

"The growing concern of a part of the West European public opinion is accompanied by that realization that the deployment of the new weapons exposes their countries to new, hardly measurable dangers. The Netherlands and Denmark, where resistance was always determined and strong against the nuclear weapons, took a sound standpoint. In the FRG, which has a key role from the point of view of NATO plans, the Party of the Free Democrats stresses the primariness of negotiations and many leading personalities of the Social Democratic Party also have similar standpoints.

In the question of installing the new weapons, the SPD is a divided party. This was mirrored at the West Berlin congress as well", states the commentator in the following, then immediately adds: "The American pressure on the government circles of the FRG is extremely great and the cabinet in Bonn firmly assists the missile plans. According to signs, backstage of the West Berlin politics, the military leadership, which can hardly be seen but which is connected with very living threads to the factors of the war industry, is becoming more active than before. Although it is a case of a political question of first-class importance, the leaders of the Budeswehr are putting their influence into the [word indistinct] more openly than ever before since the establishment of this armed force."

"It is, however, indisputable that the main West European pillar of the plans of American inspiration is the London government", points out NEPSZABADSAG adding that "the Thatcher government connects the unreserved assistance of the NATO plans with the most significant ever qualitative development of the English military force". This development coincides with the needs and calculations of the Pentagon. "While the ratification of the SALT agreement is kept waiting, the elaboration of such plans which are aimed at upsetting the established strategic equilibrium are being actively developed in the leading military circles of the USA". The commentator mentions among these the deployment of the MX missiles, the deployment-method of which makes observation and control difficult. Thus, from the point of view of SALT, they are from the outset problematic. Besides this, attention should be devoted to the fact that this weapon is much more exact than its predecessors: The MX is a means typical of dealing the first blow.

In relation with this the commentator recalls the theory of former American Defense Secretary Schlesinger, dating from five years ago, which proclaimed as necessary the establishment of the "preventive" force dealing the first blow. The mentioned NATO plan to be placed before the Brussels session is inseparable from this theory. In connection with the unprecedented campaign which is carried on throughout West Europe for the acceptance of the Pershing-II and cruise missiles, with the slogan that these are supposedly for the "counterbalancing" of the SS-20 Soviet missiles, the commentator calls attention to two factors. The first: The escalation conception, called a modernizing plan with deceptive bagatellization, which is to be discussed in Brussels, is also nearly five years old. Its development was begun when the Soviet Union did not even have one SS-20 type missile. The second factor: The Western propaganda consciously keeps silent about the fact that the sole function of the Soviet medium-range missiles is to counterbalance the advanced base system which was established against the countries of the Warsaw treaty as well as to counterbalance the English and French nuclear strength. The tendentious reports and charts made at the Brussels center of NATO are based on the consequent suppression of a part of the "strategic equation", that of the American advanced nuclear weaponry.

The commentary goes on to state: "Only one conclusion can be drawn from this: It was not the European equilibrium relations that changed but the NATO doctrine, the 'code-word' of which is modernization today, which is destined to conceal a much more aggressive content than that of yesterday, and NATO does not equalize some sort of advantage with its new weapons but with a 'great leap' unparalleled in the history of the armaments race. It strives itself for the dangerous upsetting of European balance and the parity laid down in SALT".

"The peculiarity of the present situation is that two tendencies clash with great force on the European political stage: That which is urged by NATO for the development of the new stage of armaments and that tendency which is represented by the countries of the Warsaw Treaty with great consistency, urging the disarmament decisions of merit, military detente.

At present a great deal depends on the activity of the masses and the situation evaluating capability of those West European politicians, whose careers have always been connected with detente. Will they appraise the weight of the notice formulated in the Berlin communique, which urges immediate negotiations while cautioning against hasty decisions? They cannot leave out of consideration: Washington wants to arrive at an advantage with the price of endangering West Europe. The time has come to realize: Decisions have to be made sensibly," points out the commentary of NEPSZABADSAG in conclusion.

3 Reisz Commentary

LD102208 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary from Brussels]

[Text] A NATO meeting began here today which is unlike any other. Important decisions are on the agenda--new U.S. nuclear weapons systems are to be manufactured and deployed in Western Europe. All of this is known, and from the way things look from here, one gains the impression that the United States wants to accomplish their missile decision on Wednesday by (?hook or by crook).

But this is only one side of the coin. The other reveals serious resistance to these plans, and the beginning of the meeting is very much marked by this resistance. After the majority in the Dutch Parliament came out against the decision, the French-speaking socialists here in Belgium went against the decision by a large majority last Saturday, even though the foreign minister, who belongs to them, did want this. The Flemish socialists in this country had already come out earlier against the missile plans. One can thus very well be a Social Democrat and stand fundamentally on the basis of NATO without inevitably being in favor of measures which cause inevitable harm to international detente.

Opposition to these measures therefore exists, and in the final analysis this is caused by the fact that also here in West European countries the broad public has started to move. It cannot understand why new nuclear arms should be necessary for security and detente. It cannot understand at all why advocates of the missile decision say that they want to negotiate with the Soviet Union limiting nuclear armaments and then make the decision on further nuclear counterarming.

It would be futile for me to speculate what will happen here in NATO tomorrow and on Wednesday and how it will happen, but it is certain that a 'like it or lump it' situation no longer exists within NATO. The Danish view that a decision should be postponed for 6 months takes account of the realities.

It is also the view of the Warsaw Pact countries, one which has frequently been expressed, that hasty decisions should not be made. That means that also here in NATO there is an alternative to what is to be decided. Nobody can therefore say it is simply a case of either deciding or not deciding. All the objective prerequisites now exist for talks which would make it possible to reduce the medium-range missiles and then do away with them completely. The Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact have submitted concrete proposals, and it would be conceivable, at least theoretically, that NATO on its part would submit proposals. Everything could be discussed; everything could be negotiated.

Against this background one could (?nearly) look at the Danish stand as a last attempt to salvage a basis for talks, and salvage is necessary.

It has been reported by the press that a high White House official stated that the decision must be made, because only thus, so he stated, would the Atlantic alliance have the first opportunity to negotiate with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. That, dear listeners, cannot be done, because such an attitude does not represent readiness for talks, but an attempt at blackmail. All those who so lightly treat the missile decision should be aware of one thing--those who say that one can make the decision, negotiate, and then perhaps cancel the decision. The Americans state it somewhat differently--they want to speak from a position of strength, something which quite easily can be described as a dictate--I don't know where they get the idea that the Soviet Union would stand up for this. As far as those are concerned who behave as if one could decide on the manufacture and deployment of medium-range missiles and then decide to cancel the decision--and this includes the Federal Republic--can somebody really be so naive as to believe that the Americans would manufacture the missiles in order to push them into the sea?

The participants of this NATO meeting in Brussels face a great responsibility.

Meisler Commentary

LD112314 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers is due to discuss tomorrow in Brussels the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons systems in West Europe. The advocates of such a decision have recently done everything in order to make it clear to the public that NATO must counterarm in order to reestablish the balance of military power which has allegedly been disrupted by the Soviet Union. What lies behind this claim? What is the reality? What do the facts tell us? Guenther Meisler comments:

The claim that NATO was forced to counterarm in order to catch up with the Soviet Uion is completely unfounded. There has been an approximate military balance of power for some time now between East and West, on the global scale as well as specifically in Europe. This fact has been repeatedly accepted not only by Western politicians, but also by various NATO military, both retired and those still in active service, even if their views are for obvious reasons presently meeting with a deafening silence.

The talks taking place in Vienna on mutual reduction of arms and troops in Central Europe are based on the fact of a military balance, just as this balance is accepted in the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty and forms its basis, as was expressly confirmed in the communique on the Vienna meeting.

Since June of this year nothing has changed in this, for which the time anyway would have been much too brief. In order to cloak their counterarming plans the Pentagon and NATO leadership thus use clearcut pressure. In this they rely on data supplied by Western secret services, they manipulate figures and make comparisons which would not bear close examination. In order to justify the planned deployment of new U.S. medium-range missile systems in West Europe, superiority in this sphere, which it neither has not lays claim to, is merely attributed to the Soviet Union.

Let me quote just one example of the lack of scruples of this manipulation, which can be read in today's SUED-DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: In order to push up the Soviet Union's potential NATO simply added together all the medium-range missiles: the old Soviet SS-4s, the SS-5s, and its followup system, the SS-20s. In other words, the old, which are no longer deployed, were added to the new.

Another potential is treated in reverse. The paper notes that when the NATO potential is listed a good 50 percent of the medium-range missile potential is simply forgotten. One thing on which NATO keeps completely silent in this connection is the fact that the decision on the manufacture of a new U.S. nuclear arms system in West Europe had already been taken in 1975; at a time therefore when no SS-20s were stationed in the USSR's western territories.

This is what the Soviet superiority, suddenly discovered by NATO, looks like in reality. Nothing but an evil trick in order to motivate its own public, which is becoming increasingly restless, for its own counterarming. What complicates the issue is the fact that the new missiles planned for West Europe are, by their range, nuclear carriers of a strategic nature. NATO itself described them frequently as so-called forward strategic weapons. This means that the introduction of these new weapons systems would totally change not only the military-tactical, but especially the strategic situation in Europe.

Fundamentally this is an attempt to undermine SALT II, because whereas the U.S. Pershing II and the cruise missiles can reach Soviet territory from West Europe, neither the SS-20s nor the medium-range bombers, called Backfire by NATO, are capable of reaching U.S. territory.

In these circumstances it is only logical that the Soviet Union cannot stand idly by in the face of this attempt by NATO, so extremely dangerous to itself and its allies, to obtain unilateral military-strategic advantages. It would be forced to take the necessary countermeasures. However, in order to prevent from the outset this further threatening escalation of the arms race the USSR has submitted proposals on the limitation or the reduction of the mutual potential, and on immediate talks on this.

These proposals are known in Brussels, and recently broad circles of the West European public have energetically demanded again that governments take up the Soviet offer of talks. The decision on this is to be taken tomorrow.

EAST BERLIN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON NATO MEETING

LD120027 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The second day of the NATO Council's 1979 winter meeting ended in Brussels today. Albert Reisz reports from Brussels:

A situation is becoming apparent here in and around the NATO headquarters which confirms what could be assumed from the very beginning--the United States wants to get its rocket decision through one way or the other, but things are not going according to plan. It is no exaggeration if one says that in some of the European NATO countries a public, which has suddenly become wide awake, has upset the apple cart of the U.S. and FRG planners.

It did not allow itself to be taken by surprise but that was all planned, because if one repeatedly hears from the Western sphere that what happened to the neutron weapon must not happen to the medium-range rockets, then this also means that these people believe that there was too much talk for too long about the neutron bomb. The element of surprise was to be used in the introduction of the U.S. medium-range rockets, and this is what did not happen.

The Belgian Government has still not spoken its mind. It has been learned that it will do so tomorrow, shortly before the vote in parliament: This vote will take place just before the decision in the NATO council, if it is still true that this decision will be made tomorrow. The Dutch Government faces a clear "no" from its parliament but according to the Constitution it is not tied to the decision of its parliament. Theoretically it is therefore possible that a different decision will be reached here than in parliament, but this is not without its risks because it must consider the parliamentary elections in 1981 and many a Dutchman could hold such a stand against the government parties. There is still Denmark and there is still Norway--in short, there exist considerable difficulties.

The result is that the pressure is increased on the recalcitrants and the attempt is made to place them directly or indirectly under pressure. After the visit of Netherlands Prime Minister Van Agt to FRG Chancellor Schmidt, the Dutch paper DE VOLKSKRANT had the headline "The Netherlands Under the Pressure of the NATO Partners." It reported that Van Agt was told by Schmidt that the FRG chancellor was in full agreement with the U.S. position. DE VOLKSKRANT continues that here in Brussels the Dutch defense minister, Scholten, was taken in hand by the representatives of the FRG and Great Britain.

Besides the threats of economic measures quoted by FAZ yesterday, the alleged necessary Atlantic solidarity is being trotted out as the last argument. The matters are then thus: The Dutch are pleading with their partners for understanding for their position but meet with no understanding. They are being told: Sign. One gets here more and more the impression that the Americans do not really care what form the decision will have and how it comes about. They clearly approach it in the manner: Without limitations, without blemishes. The decision on the manufacture and deployment of medium-range rockets must be made first of all; All the rest can wait. It is therefore being confirmed here that once the rocket decision has been made, then the rockets will come. Everything else which is being said is illusion or worse. In such a situation it is naturally unavoidable that the alleged threat to which the West is exposed by the Soviet Union is spoken of more or, shall we say, more strongly. Today it was General Gundersen in his capacity as chairman of the Military Committee, who in his address to the committee spoke about the military doctrines of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. He said that the Soviet doctrine envisaged the massive attack with the use of all kinds of weapons, while NATO was a defensive alliance in the cause of peace. It is so simple that one can only be amazed.

Is it naivete or what? What is this sleight of hand? What does attack or defense mean here? In every army there exist concepts for attack, for an offensive and defense, and also for aggression and defense. To make this clear: In World War II Hitler's Wehrmacht was beaten and destroyed by the Soviet Army through great offensive operations but the aggression started from Hitler's Germany. Naturally, the NATO general is fully aware of such fundamental questions and he knows very well why he tackles matters a little in the manner of a conjurer, because the medium-range rockets, which are at issue, are the expression of a concept which does not exclude aggression. It is clearly being attempted here to quickly manipulate the public with expert jargon. In this way pressure is also to be put on the recalcitrants.

GDR'S HENSSLER CITES NORWEGIAN GENERAL ON MISSILES

DW112132 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1640 GMT 11 Dec 79 DW

[Dr Knut Henssler Brussels dispatch]

[Text] At NATO headquarters in Brussels it was the second day today of this year's winter session of this military pact. Dr Knut Henssler reports in detail from the Belgian capital:

The main topic here at NATO headquarters this afternoon, too, is the decision on the production and stationing of a new generation of nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe which is to be made tomorrow afternoon. But apart from this, other important armament plans of the pact are also discussed in detail. Precisely this was stressed by Norwegian General Gundersen at a press conference here in his capacity as chairman of the so-called Defense Planning Committee.

Our strategy, Gundersen said, is based on three pillars: Intercontinental weapons, medium-range missiles and traditional conventional armament. As to this latter sector, namely conventional armament, important leading bodies of NATO, such as the Eurogroup yesterday and the Defense Planning Committee at this hour, are busy with discussing the road toward implementing the long-term program.

This long-term program, dear listeners, had been decided upon in the spring of 1978 and its main purpose is an annual 3 percent increase in the military expenditures of all NATO states. How systematically this long-term program has been implemented since then is, I believe, underlined quite clearly by a figure published here. Thus, the West European NATO states alone this year spent the substantial amount of a total of $70 billion for armament purposes. This amounts to a $20 billion increase compared to last year, after growth rates of $9 and $5 billion, respectively, had been achieved in the two preceding years. Thus, this is a matter of continuous increases in armament expenditures, a trend that also is to be continued in the coming year. Nevertheless, some of the smaller NATO countries apparently find it difficult to keep abreast of the 3 percent increase required by the long-term program. There have been urgent appeals to these states, particularly by the United States and the FRG, calling for enhancing their efforts.

Three percent, General Gundersen said today when summing up the discussions, was the absolute minimum and the United States already is orienting toward an increase rate above 3 percent. I want to spare myself the trouble, dear listeners, of going into detail about the new weapons and equipment NATO wants to introduce in 1980. For in contrast to the scarce verbal declarations on detente there exists a rather concrete and voluminous paper on this armament program.

Let us revert now to the issue of the medium-range missiles. On the fringe of the conference, attempts by the United States and the FRG were continued also today at making countries such as the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway abandon their negative stance. "The Netherlands is strongly pressured by NATO." This is how the Dutch paper DE VOLKSKRANT today comments on these attempts. What is also reported are the latest utterances by Secretary of State Vance that the United States strictly rejects a postponement of the missile decision. Nevertheless, indications at present are increasing that there are behind-the-scene attempts at finding a compromise formula, naturally without changing something fundamental in the substance of the missile decision. And it looks as if one is trying to present to the outside a coherent and united NATO. Gen Gundersen, however, does not want to see any changes in the original version of NATO's missile program. The decision, he announced at the press conference, by all means must be made in its original version in view of the growing Soviet threat. But asked about what he has to say about the Soviet disarmament proposals Gundersen merely responded: "Sorry, I have not read these proposals, I do not know them."

SHEHU DELIVERS SPEECH AT 35TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU041030 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Nov 79 p 1-5 AU

[Speech by Mehmut Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers and AWP Central Committee Politburo member, at Tirana meeting on 28 November to mark 35th liberation anniversary]

[Excerpts] The Principled Foreign Policy in Defense of the Country's Interests and the Cause of the World Revolution

Comrades, the existing wonderful situation in our country presents a completely different picture as compared to the situation in the capitalist-revisionist world, which is undergoing a continual process of decline and disintegration. Cyclical development has been and remains the fundamental characteristic of the bourgeois capitalist and revisionist economy. In its proportions, intensity, destructive force and duration of the depression phase and its cycle, the crisis of the 70's is no less intense than the world economic crisis of the 1929-33 period, and, in some aspects, it is even deeper than that.

The crisis of the 1970's occurred because of a sharp decline in production in all the the branches of the capitalist economy, massive bankruptcy of enterprises and bank institutions, deterioration in already chronic failures to utilize the productive capacity, growth of unemployment, inflation and unprecedented price increases. Suffice it to say that in 1979, as compared with 1963, the overall price index of consumer goods in the United States reached 228.6 percent; in Britain, 338.9 percent; West Germany, 187.1 percent; Italy, 367.7 percent and so forth. A continual price increase on a wide scale has also occurred in Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and in all the CEMA countries. Likewise, revisionist China also turned to unrestricted rise of consumer goods prices. Rising prices of consumer goods prevail everywhere except for one country, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, where prices have never gone up, but have either been reduced or remained at existing levels.

The present world crisis is coupled with a considerable increase of unemployment which, according to official figures, has reached 110 million people, whereas, in fact, there are tens of millions more unemployed.

Because of this situation the capitalist and revisionist bourgeoisie is trying to shift the burden of the economic crisis onto the shoulders of the proletariat and the other working masses by continually increasing prices, inflation, taxation, and so forth. To check the current crisis and save themselves from a catastrophy, the imperialist powers are using most diversified forms and methods. They are doing the utmost to export the crisis to other countries in which they are intensifying the plunder of national resources and neocolonialist exploitation.

The capital exportation by the developed capitalist countries has assumed an unprecedented impetus. From the overall sum of the exported capital, over half of it is accounted for by the United States. In 1978, compared to 1977, U.S. capital export increased by over 20 percent. At the end of 1975 the United States' direct investments in other countries of the world reached $133 billion, as against $75 billion in 1970.

The degree of exploitation and plundering of other peoples by American imperialism is also confirmed by the fact that the profits from direct investment of American capital in other countries was, according to the data furnished by the United States Treasury bulletin, 12 percent in the industrialized countries and over 25 percent, that is more than double, in the Asian, African and Latin American countries. From 1950 to 1978 the American monopolies reaped, from capital investment in Africa alone, an annual profit three times the annual direct investments in those countries, and the net income reaped from new capital investments was about six times. All that confirms what Comrade Enver Hoxha says in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution" that"...American imperialism has not been weakened at all, as the Chinese claim." (E. Hoxha "Imperialism and the Revolution," p 105)

Soviet social imperialism has also become the capital exporter of tens of billions of rubles in 75 countries of the world. American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are the largest exporters of arms in the world. On the other hand, an intensification of the integration of the Soviet economy and of other revisionist countries in the world capitalist system has been noted. Thus, apart from other things, in 1977 the CEMA member countries owed the Western capitalist countries over $53 billion, whereas in the last two years that figure has increased further. Revisionist China has also swiftly taken that path.

The imperialist powers, mainly the superpowers, have embarked on a feverish expansionist and hegemonist activity. For that purpose they have intensified the arms race and war preparations, as well as their aggressive and conspiratorial activity so as to antagonize various peoples and countries to make war on one another and create conflicts and troubled situations in various parts of the globe and exploit them to strengthen their position and further their expansion.

The two imperialist powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have been and remain the great potential enemies of the freedom and independence of the sovereign and freedom-loving peoples and states. Their aggressive and expansionist intensions cannot be camouflaged in the eyes of the people by their demagogical slogans about "detente," "peaceful coexistence," "the policy of balanced forces" and so forth. Nor can they be camouflaged by the unsparing noise about the SALT agreements and the talks on "military force reduction," armaments and so forth.

Since World War II, tension in Europe and in the world has never been as acute as it is today. It is enough to mention that today three to four times more military forces are kept in permanent military readiness in the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries than were in the same countries on the eve of World War II, if we consider their arsenals of weapons of mass destruction the firepower of these forces is thousands of times greater than on the eve World War II. These aggressive blocs are constantly ready and capable of attacking any place in Europe without first ordering a general mobilization. How then can one speak of detente in Europe? Do those thousands of American military bases and the presence and maneuvers of the American and Soviet naval fleets in all oceans and seas speak of peace or war?

The existing situation is grave and dangerous. This situation has been created throughout the world by the United States and Soviet Union and their aggressive military alliances. It has become even more grave now that China has openly emerged in the international arena with its intentions to become a superpower. The new Chinese-American alliance and the unrestricted aggressive, expansionist and warmongering activity of the Chinese social imperialists in various parts of the world constitute a new and serious danger to the destinies of freedom-loving peoples and countries and are further increasing the elements of uncertainty in the world.

With its clumsy and vulgar policy, social imperialist China is seeking to gain time to strengthen itself economically and militarily and to provoke a third world war between the other two superpowers. Hua Guofeng visited the four big capitalist countries of Europe with two definite aims: To beg and to deceive. Concerning the first aim, the result is that he came to Europe to "fill his sack but he failed to get even a pocketful." The second aim of Hua Guofeng's visit to Europe was to deceive and persuade old Europe to hurl itself into war against Soviet social imperialism. This would unleash a third world war and permit revisionist China to warm its hands by this fire from a safe distance and, in the end, to grab the "big slice." But here Hua Guofeng came out "shaven and shorn": The bourgeoisie of old Europe has itself long been practicing these maneuvers toward others.

The current international situation testifies to the great dangers which are now threatening the freedom and independence of the peoples and their free and independent development of the peoples, as well as peace and security in the world. Nevertheless, war is not inevitable. As Stalin has said, peace can be preserved and strengthened, provided the peoples take the cause of the preservation of peace into their own hands and carry it through to the end. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that if war breaks out, despite the efforts to avoid it, then the duty of revolutionaries and the peoples is to turn the imperialist war into a liberation war.

It is undeniable that the hatred of the peoples for the three superpowers and all the other enemies is powerfully increasing every day. Today the proletariat and the peoples are engaged in a struggle against their external and internal enemies, and against their oppressors and exploiters. The struggle is being waged in various forms and ways. The peoples and the proletariat are becoming ever more aware that their rights, freedom, independence, and vital interests can be won and defended only by resolutely opposing the policy of aggression, expansion and hegemonism of American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, Chinese social imperialism and the other imperialist powers and reactionary regimes and cliques that have placed themselves at the service of the imperialist powers and monopolies.

In the process of this struggle the new Marxist-Leninist parties in all countries, which are fighting to place themselves at the head of the working class and the working masses and to lead them in the revolutionary and liberation battles, are gradually but surely growing and becoming stronger. The growing momentum of the anti-imperialist struggle was once again confirmed by the people's uprising in Iran and by the determination and courage of the broad masses of the Iranian people, who threw themselves into the struggle, shed their blood and put an end to the corrupt and tyrannical feudal regime of the shah, the hangman of the Iranian people who had become the gendarme of American imperialism in the oil-rich area of the Middle East.

The events in Iran shook and seriously worried the imperialist world not only because they were a heavy blow to the economic interests of the imperialist bourgeoisie, but above all because the imperialist bourgeoisie is very much afraid that the flames of the people's war may spread to other regions of great economic and strategic importance. The Albanian people greatly rejoice over the historic victory of the Iranian people and wish them success in the defense of their independence from the superpowers and for their further progress.

The imperialists, social imperialists, Zionists and reaction have now directed all their blows precisely against the Arab peoples, against their common cause--the Palestinian cause. To this end, American imperialism has recently intensified its efforts to further deepen the division between Arab countries, to set them against one another and, above all, to finally liquidate the just cause of the Palestinian people. The Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty are the direct outcome of this conspiratorial activity.

Regardless of the different tactics and maneuvers, both the American imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists nurture the same hegemonic aim: establishment of their domination in the rich and strategic region of the Middle East.

The Albanian people unreservedly support the just cause of the Arab peoples. We are confident that the fraternal Arab peoples will strengthen the unity of their ranks and will carry forward their struggle for the complete realization of their noble national aspirations and that, finally, the sacred cause of the Palestinian people will triumph.

We note with pleasure the struggle waged by the peoples of Africa to break away from the colonial and neocolonial rule and enter the road of independent economic, social and cultural development. The American imperialists, the Soviet social imperialists and the other imperialist powers have intensified their interference in the internal affairs of these long-suffering peoples and are sparing neither forces nor means to check and extinguish the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa in order to keep them under their rule. The Chinese social imperialists--who have now openly stated their support for the reactionary and fascist regimes in the African Continent, and their support for the interests of American imperialism and former colonial powers--are also treading on the same path.

The Albanian people and their government unreservedly support the just struggle of the peoples of Africa for thier liberation and emancipation. We will always maintain a firm solidarity with the resolutely support the just liberation struggle that the Zimbabwe, Namibian and Azanian [South African] peoples are now waging against the detestable, fascist and racist system of apartheid and against the plans and plots of the imperialists and social imperialists.

A complicated and explosive situation also exists in Latin America. The capitalist monopolies, mainly American monopolies, have deeply thrust their claws into the economies of these countries. These monopolies reap fabulous profits through the ever more savage exploitation of the rich resources, labor, sweat and blood of the Latin American peoples. In Latin America it has become a common phenomenon that, whenever in one or another Latin American country revolutionary situations are created and the interests and positions of American monopolies are threatened, the United States sets the CIA and the State Department in motion to organize military coups in order to bring to power fascist military dictatorships, just as they did in Chile and recently in El Salvador. The Soviet revisionists, disguising themselves under the slogan of "proletarian internationalism," are also unscrupulously interferring in the Latin American countries and implementing their imperialist expansion, while the Chinese revisionists are sparing nothing to also closely link themselves with the fascist cliques, like that of Pinochet in Latin America.

However, the peoples of Latin America, who are known for their revolutionary traditions, are increasingly embracing the idea of the revolution and are becoming ever more aware that total national independence, freedom, democracy and socialism can be attained only through the revolutionary road and through armed struggle. Freedom is neither begged for, nor is it donated; it is won by blood. The heroic peoples of Latin America are aware of this and they are marching on that road. The most living evidence of this truth is the overthrow of fascism in Nicaragua by the Sandinista people's insurrection. Our wish for the people of Nicaragua is that they may protect their historic victory from the superpowers and carry out to the end their victorious revolution. We support this revolutionary road because we ourselves have also traversed the road of armed insurrection and have won. We know that there is no other road which leads to freedom and independence.

The fierce rivalry between the two imperialist powers to divide and redivide the markets and the spheres of influence has also become considerably dangerous in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia. [paragraph continues]

A grave situation of tension and war prevails in Southeast Asia. With their perfidious aggression against Vietnam and their intensive preparations to intervene militarily in Indochina, the Chinese social imperialists have openly sided with the chauvinistic and hegemonistic policy of the big state superpower.

The AWP, the Albanian people and the Albanian Government strongly condemn the barbarous aggression against Vietnam and the full-scale conspiratorial and aggressive activity of Chinese social imperialism in Southeast Asia, just as they condemn any kind of aggression of one state against another. As sincere friends of the peoples of Indochina, we have always pointed out the dangers which American-Soviet-Chinese activity and rivalry for hegemony and domination in Asia and in the entire Pacific area involve for the destinies of those peoples, peace and international security.

The current world situation and development of events confirm the profound Marxist-Leninist analysis and the conclusions which Comrade Enver Hoxha has always made about the international situation, especially in his book "Imperialism and the Revolution;" which is a powerful weapon for all the communists and revolutionaries. It helps them to correctly understand the existing situations, enlightens for them the road of war against imperialism, capital, reaction and revisionism and strengthens their belief in the victory of the proletariat and the peoples, of revolution and socialism.

In the past 35 years Socialist Albania, guided by the AWP headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, has followed a firm, correct, principled and independent foreign policy. The foreign policy of our sovereign state has defended and will continue to defend the lofty interests of our socialist country. It has always faithfully served and will continue to serve the cause of the peoples' revolution and liberation.

Those who think that Albania would change course and would turn to the East or West because China has cut off all aid and credits are making a serious mistake. Socialist Albania has never deviated from its correct Marxist-Leninist road in its external and internal policy. It is the others who have changed course leaning to the right, always to the right, to revisionism and capitalism.

When the AWP states that it is constructing socialism by relying on the forces of the Albanian people, that means that Albania will never extend its hand to anyone for charity and credit to any capitalist and revisionist country. We will make do with what we have and, as the Albanian people say, we will stretch our legs as far as the blanket permits. All material and other conditions are existing for rapid, self-reliant progress. There has never been, there is not now and there never will be any vacuum in Socialist Albania to be filled by the capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist countries.

Our party has a great historic experience. We have survived many plots, we are well aware of the intentions of imperialists and revisionists and we will never fall into their clutches. Our party has drawn profound lessons and conclusions from the Yugoslav tragedy, the Soviet tragedy and the Chinese tragedy and is also deeply aware of the imperialist tragedy. Neither the present generation, nor future ones, will ever fall into the snares of the imperialists and revisionists. They will never change the course which they began on 29 November 1944--which originated as early as 8 November 1941--the road which was traced personally by the founder and leader of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and which has been approved and implemented by the entire party and all the people. What history has confirmed up to the present about Socialist Albania, history will confirm also in the future, generation after generation.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people wish to live in peace and friendship with other peoples and countries. We have never been isolated. Our country has diplomatic relations with 84 countries and trades with dozens of states and hundreds of trade firms throughout the world. [paragraph continues]

Socialist Albania has many friends everywhere in the world and the prestige of our party and country in the international arena has never been as high as it is now.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania--based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit--stands for establishment of normal diplomatic relations with any other country with which at present it has no relations, irrespective of differences in social order. However, as has previously been made clear, we will neither establish relations with the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, nor with any state where fascists or racists are in power, as in South Africa. Concerning diplomatic relations with Great Britain and the FRG, discussion can take place only after those countries have paid the known material obligations which they owe Albania.

The Albanian people and their government have spared no effort to develop normal and friendly relations with neighboring peoples and states toward which we have followed and will always follow a good-neighbor policy. Those relations with neighboring countries are progressing well and we support their constant development. We Albanians have always desired and desire now to live in friendship with neighboring peoples. Our party and government have long and repeatedly stated that, in the future as in the past, no harm will ever come to neighboring countries from our territory. Foreign military bases and forces are not allowed to be established on the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people have sanctioned that clear-cut stance in their fundamental law, in the Constitution of our socialist country.

Dear comrades, briefly, this is the road traversed by Socialist Albania during these 35 years. The successes are splendid. But our victories of the future will be even greater and brighter. The path has been illuminated and is being illuminated for us by the party and Comrade Enver. The Albanian people will be grateful forever to the workers party and Comrade Enver Hoxha for everything that they have done and will do to defend the lofty interests of the Albanian people, socialism, Marxism-Leninism and revolution.

We consider the construction and defense of socialism in Albania not only as our revolutionary national duty, but also as a duty toward the world proletariat and the peoples of the world. As taught by Comrade Enver, our party and people will exert all their efforts so as to always be at the height of the revolutionary national and international duties, as worthy soldiers of the revolution in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, social imperialism, revisionism and reaction to defend Marxism-Leninism and its complete and final triumph in Albania and the world over.

Let us mobilize all our energies and forces and spare nothing, even our lives if need be, so as to always march forward on the glorious road of the construction of socialism and communism, enlightened by the salvational teaching of our great and immortal teachers Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin!

Long live the Albanian people and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania!

Long live the AWP, organizer of all the victories and glorious and heroic leader of our people!

May Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of our party and people, live as long as the high mountains of Albania!

Glory to Marxism- Leninism!

DYULGEROV HEADS DELEGATION VISITING LEBANON

AU120923 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 12 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Beirut, December 12, (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the BCP, headed by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, was on a visit to Lebanon at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party. During the stay the delegation was received by Mr Niqula al-Shawi, president of the party, and Mr Georges Hawi, secretary general of the CC of the party. The delegations of the two parties informed each other about the principal problems that are being solved now by the BCP and the LCP and exchanged views on a wide range of questions of the present international situation. Particular attention was paid to the further development and consolidation of the fraternal ties between the two parties, to the deepening of their fruitful cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The delegation was received by the president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, by the president of the Progressive Socialist Party, Mr Walid Jumblatt, and also had meetings with the leadership of the national progressive movement, with representatives of other progressive Lebanese and Palestine organizations.

During the meetings and talks the delegation of the CC of the BCP expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian communists with the struggle for frustrating the plot of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle East, which has found its final form in the Camp David accords, for respecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, the establishment of an independent state and the return of the Palestinian refugees to their native places, for a lasting and equitable settlement of the Middle East conflict with the participation of all the countries concerned.

The delegation left for Damascus yesterday at the invitation of the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

UN AMBASSADOR YANKOV SUPPORTS SWAPO, NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

AU111516 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] New York, Dec. 11 (BTA correspondent)--Bulgaria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, spoke before the organization's General Assembly on the Namibian issue.

"Bulgaria's principle-consistent stand on the Namibian issue proceeds from the actual necessity of immediately securing and implementing the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence, based on total respect for the unity and the territorial integrity of that country. The Bulgarian Government recognizes SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) as the sole lawful representative of the people of Namibia. We back the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO against the illegal occupation of that country by racist South Africa. We stand for the full transfer of power in Namibia into the hands of the SWAPO-led Patriotic Front forces.

Mr Yankov pointed to Bulgaria's deep conviction that the so-called "internal settlement" of the Namibian issue, currently under preparation by South Africa in collusion with some Western states, is "an inadmissible and ill-disguised form of eternalizing the illegal occupation of Namibia".

"Profound concern is caused by the fact, that in spite of the open provocation on the part of South Africa levelled at the world community, certain NATO countries continue to maintain close contacts with her racist regime, aiding and abetting them in their plans to set up a powerful military-industrial complex. It was with the aid of these countries precisely that it became possible for South Africa to launch the manufacture of nuclear weapons of her own, which on the other hand can only bring about a further worsening of her relations with the neighbouring African countries and further endanger the positions of peace and security in the world", he said. The Bulgarian representative referred to the recently endorsed defense law, as it was called, through which the Pretoria regime has usurped the right to interfere in the internal affairs of every African state south of the equator, as particularly dangerous.

DAILY SCORES SOUTH AFRICANS 'TACTICS' AGAINST ZIMBABWE

AU040855 Sofia BTA in English 0826 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

["Racist Expansion"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 4 (BTA)--Prompted by the London conference on Zimbabwe, Mrs Ivanka Khlebarova comments in RABOTNICHESKO DELO on the expansionist policy of the South African racists self-assigning a paramount role in the solving of the problems of the African south.

According to the commentator the behind-the-scene moves of the South African racists in London have sprung up from their growing anxiety over the prospect of a progressive government in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. It is emphasized that Pretoria's aggressiveness against the adjacent independent "frontline" states which are actively supporting the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, has become considerably strong of late.

The commentary reads: "The South African Republic has made it its aim to force the 'frontline states' to give up solidarity and to sacrifice for their benefit the cause of the fighting national liberation movements. This, at this stage, is a new applying of the 'divide and conquer' tactics, of setting the revolutionary forces one against the other. All in Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana, which are subjected every day to the challenge of the racists, are well aware of this tactic and its far-reaching aims".

In conclusion the commentator points out that under the circumstances it is very hard to believe that the efforts of the West, especially of the USA and Great Britain, are aimed at a just settlement of the problems of Zimbabwe.

ZHIVKOV LAUDS VAPTSAROV'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT CEREMONY

AU062003 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 6 (BTA)--A solemn meeting dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the birth of the great Bulgarian poet and revolutionary of world-wide fame, Nikola Vaptsarov, was held in Sofia tonight. The meeting was attended by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and other party and state leaders, prominent Bulgarian and foreign writers, men of culture and public figures.

In a greetings message to the meeting Mr Zhivkov notes in part: "The harsh years of the anti-fascist resistance when the Bulgarian Communist Party led the workers on a decisive attack for the overthrow of the old, decomposed world, a world of violence, of reaction and injustice, they looked for their manly singer--a singer of the struggle and self-sacrifice in the name of victory, a singer of the communist future, of free work.

"The Bulgarian motherland gave birth to him in the foot of the Pirin Mountains.

"Our democratic and revolutionary poetry--the poetry of Botev, Vazov, Yavorov, Smirnenski and Geo Milev--demanded its novel development and enrichment in a gunpowder time when the class duel reached its peak tension. "It was in a novel way that Vaptsarov developed and enriched the Bulgarian revolutionary poetry.

"It is in this that his deed as a creative artist rests. In our literature, however, every creative deed is linked with a civic deed. Nikola Vaptsarov was a true son of the Bulgarian working class. A worker himself, a stoker and member of the intelligentsia, he not only in an inspired manner sang of its new class awareness and self-confidence, its militant energy and historical optimism but also as a true son of the Bulgarian working class selflessly joined the struggle for the triumph of the communist ideals. By his poetry and by his personal heroic deed Vaptsarov became the banner of the Bulgarian working class. His creative work has become an ideological, moral and asthetic weapon of the Bulgarian people--a weapon in the battle for freedom, a weapon in the building up of socialist society. It is clear to us that precisely on account of all this the verses of Nikola Vaptsarov, poet, patriot and internationalist, have crossed the frontiers of our country and are being translated in scores of countries."

Panteley Zarev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, read a report on Vaptsarov's life and work. Vaptsarov is the pride of the Bulgarian people, he declared. Destiny deservedly gave him uninterrupted life among the eternally living both in [word indistinct] world literature. By his origin and education as a poet and embodied of the features of a patriotic home milieu and the leanings of the epochs, Vaptsarov can be considered only in the tradition of the great Bulgarian literature, the tradition of Khristo Botev, Ivan Vazov, Peyu Yavorov and Khristo Smirnenski.

Vaptsarov may be compared with those titans whose creative work is always attracting us to them since they have introduced crucial ideas and a new outlook in art. His creative work organically connected with the international problems of the epoch, has its deep roots in the Bulgarian folk song tradition, the ideal of national freedom fusing with the ideal of man and social freedom. Vaptsarov grasped the great historic significance of the Soviet Union. He loved that country with the love which was inherent in every Bulgarian communist. Both as a man and as a functionary of the BCP he was on the forward, fire line, Mr Zarev emphasized.

The chairman of the newly established Nikola Vaptsarov international prize, Professor Pencho Danchev, deputy-chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers, declared its first holders. They are the Italian writer Ignazio Butita, the Pole Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, the Lithuanian Soviet poet Eduardas Mezhelaitis, William Meredith (U.S.A.) and the Indian poetess and public figure Amrita Pritum. Foreign guests also spoke about Vaptsarov's work. Here are some of their appraisals:

Nicolas Guillen (Cuba): "Vaptsarov is an example how a poet should serve the people's cause."

Oleg Shestinki (USSR): "Vaptsarov's poetry enters into our life as something necessary for our thinking, for our perception of the world, for our party conscience."

Pierre Gamarra (France): "In my view Vaptsarov's work blends with the work of Romain Rolland--to shout one's rage and to expose injustice, while perceiving, understanding and coming to love the colours and hues of land, sky, skin, and faith."

Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz: "What Schumann said about Chopin, that his works were the flowers with which the cannons were covered, also refers to Vaptsarov."

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

Qotbzadeh Holds Press Conference

LD112140 Prague CTK in English 1923 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh confirmed at today's press conference here the Foreign Ministry's decision, according to which an international commission, composed of representatives of anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces, will be formed to investigate U.S. crimes against Iran after the reactionary coup in 1953.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that neutral observers will soon be allowed to visit the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy here and such visits will take place regularly in the future. After Lebanese diplomat Zuheyir Yamin, another special envoy of the UN secretary-general, Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Shamum Hameed, arrived here. Observers suppose that these diplomats will visit the hostages and strive for a peaceful solution of the incident.

Peace was reported today from the northern provinces of Iran, where clashes between followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni and supporters of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari broke out in the past days. The Tabriz radio station is controlled by the army, and a three-member commission of the Islamic Revolutionary Council continues the negotiations on securing order in this part of the country.

Ayatollah Khomeyni blamed imperialist intelligence services for provoking the unrest in Tabriz and other towns of Iranian Azarbayjan, and said that the groups of people which caused the disturbances were not locals but were taken there by counter-revolutionary elements.

He stressed that imperialist and Zionist forces, which realize that by an armed attack they would not achieve their aims, try to subvert the country from within and weaken the Iranian economy. He called on West European countries to reject the U.S. proposals for imposing an economic embargo on Iran. Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, who in the past days has been sharply opposing Ayatollah Khomeyni, accused him today of causing unrest in Tabriz and said that Khomeyni tends towards dictatorship.

In one of the sharpest attacks against the central government, Shari'at-Madari refused to halt the fighting between the Tabriz rebels and the Revolutionary Guards loyal to Khomeyni. Shari'at-Madari's statement was apparently a response to Khomeyni's appeal to dissolve the party of the Muslim people of the Iranian Republic and approve measures which would halt the resistance against the government.

Vance Seeks Support

LD112200 Prague CTK in English 1937 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had talks here today with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on U.S. policy towards Iran, and the forthcoming NATO session, which is to decide about the modernization of nuclear and missile potential in Western Europe.

The meagre reports from the U.S.-West German talks indicate that Vance asked for Bonn's support for further U.S. actions against Iran. Although the West German Government declares "solidarity" with the U.S., it refuses to share in economic or financial actions against Iran, because the Federal Republic of Germany covers 11 per cent of its oil consumption with supplies from Iran.

Both sides apparently agreed on the problem of military policy of NATO, because Bonn supports all NATO military plans.

Calls For Commonsense

AU111716 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Karel Cech article: "The Dangerous Match"]

[Excerpt] The relations between Iran and the United States, which were tense in any case--whereas only 2 years ago the two states were friends in life and death, at least on paper--were aggravated to a razor-sharp state 4 weeks ago, when several hundred militant Islamic university students attacked the 10-hectare area of the American Embassy in Tehran. Shouting "Allah is great!" they overcame, practically unarmed, the small group of American guards; seized, after a 3-hour skirmish and without a single shot fired, all the buildings of the complex; and captured, regardless of their diplomatic immunity, the entire representative office staff, whom they called spies. Although some of the hostages, primarily women and Negroes, were released several days later, 49 of them remain prisoners. The students' demand, supported even by the top religious and--because of the Iranian anarchy [bezvladi]--also by state representatives is simple: They demand that the United States surrender the deposed Shah Pahlavi to their state. Although the former shah had found asylum in Mexico after his February flight from the country, a few weeks ago he departed for the Unites States--a country without the assistance of which he would have never remained 37 years in power and a country which has now become, in the eyes of his former subjects, a synonym for his despotism. After the Mossadeq regime was overthrown in 1953, the Americans returned his throne to the shah. Now they will return his health to him, which is undermined by cancer, but Iran wants to bring the shah to trial.

To see pictures of hostages, with hands bound and with white blindfolds over their eyes, signified for the United States perhaps the greatest humilitation since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. For the Americans, it has become convincing proof of the decline of their power and of the lack of sympathy evoked by their policy in the world. President Carter, reproached by his rivals in the coming elections for lack of resolve, immediately resorted to harsh countermeasures. The United States stopped buying Iranian crude oil, which accounts for approximately 4 percent of its consumption, and blocked Iranian accounts in American banks, but the effectiveness of the steps is at least problematical.

Nothing has changed in the hostage situation. On the other hand, the situation of the two warring parties has reached a blind alley. Neither of them wants to make concessions to the other side. Today it is no longer a matter of the shah and the hostages. The emotions of both individuals and nations have entered the game, as has the fear of losing face--a thing that could have most unpleasant political consequences both for President Carter and for Ayatollah Khomeyni. Carter, whose steps are supported at this moment with unprecedented unity by practically all America, in the last few days began to indicate that the United States would not hesitate to intervene by military means to protect the hostages. Leaving aside the significant international consequences such intervention would bring, the plan is also dubious from the technical viewpoint and its implementation would place the hostages in danger, rather than save them. Unlike the landing of Israeli commandoes in Entebbe, Uganda, for instance, the Americans would be faced here not by a small group of lightly armed terrorists, but practically by the entire 35-million Iranian nation. [paragraph continues]

In reply to reports of American aircraft carriers now speedily sailing for the Persian Gulf, 100,000 strong demonstrations took place this week in Tehran and military training courses for the citizens of the capital have been set up....

The inadmissibility of occupying a foreign embassy which, regardless of the motives leading to it, is a dangerous precedent and a violation of the basic norms of international law, is certainly beyond question. However, any form of armed intervention or retaliation on the part of the United States would also directly contradict a sensible and responsible approach. It is commonsense and responsibility that are, at this moment, the recipe for both sides to solve the existing conflict, not only in the interests of the involved countries, but also in the interests of the situation throughout the world.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE UNANIMOUSLY \DCPTS GENERAL RESOLUTION

LD120556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee at its 14th session, unanimously adopted a resolution which says:

The CPCZ Central Committee held its 14th session on 10-11 December 1979 and assessed the results achieved in the implementation of the directive adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress for the economic and social development in the years 1976-1979. The Central Committee discussed the main task of the development of the national economy in 1980 and the steps taken by party bodies and organizations to fulfill these tasks. The Central Committee of the CPCZ approves:

1. The report of the Presidium of the party Central Committee on the main tasks of the development of the national economy in 1980;

2. The resolution on the main tasks of the development of the national economy in 1980;

3. The report on the activity of the Presidium, Secretariat and the commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee in the period since the 13th session of the Central Committee of the party in March 1979;

4. The position of the CPCZ Central Committee on the peace initiative of the Soviet Union.

The Central Committee of the CPCZ takes into account:

1. The political-organizational securing of the conclusions of the 14th session of the party Central Committee as approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium;

2. The resolution of the general aim of the membership meetings of the primary organizations in January and February 1980, as approved by the party Central Committee Presidium;

3. The report on the activity of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission of the period from January 1978-September 1979;

4. A report on the fulfillment of the conclusion of the 12th session of the party Central Committee on the exchange of CPCZ membership cards.

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET BOOST FOR MOBILE DEPLOYMENT FORCE

AU111132 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Washington ADN Correspondent dispatch: "$9 Billion for U.S. Invasion Corps"]

[Text] The U.S. administration plans to appropriate at least $9 billion for the building of a mobile intervention force of marines in the course of the next 5 years. This was announced on Thursday by American newspapers with reference to statements by Pentagon and White House spokesmen. Some $6 billion are earmarked for the construction of 50 wide-bodied "CX" transport planes, and $3 billion for the building of 16 ships to be stationed with ammunition and heavy weaponry in areas of possible intervention by the Marine Corps--among them the Middle East.

COMMENTATOR ON VANCE TRIP TO SEEK WORLD SUPPORT

LD112232 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance is on a lightning trip through several West European countries. It is his aim to make the allies join in an economic boycott against Iran. Rome and Bonn are on the agenda today following London and Paris yesterday. Klaus-Dieter Kroeber comments:

A further tightening of the screw every few days was already threatened by President Carter last week. Now all indications are that the U.S. leaders are contemplating hitting the stomach of the Iranian population in order to reverse the anti-imperialist development in the country that served as the political and military spearhead in this important focal point between three continents prior to the overthrow of the mass murderer Pahlavi, the shah, who robbed his people of billions.

The calls for a peaceful solution to the problem of the detained U.S. diplomats, which were also joined by the Soviet Union in the UN Security Council, are now being increasingly joined by voices of protest against the manner in which the United States--which especially in Iran shares so much of the guilt--contemplates solving the current situation by a mixture of gunboat politics of the most dangerous kind and economic blackmail in pursuance of its old role of world policeman.

Though it seems that some NATO governments are prepared to join in the evil game, as has been suggested by the Vance talks, despite Foreign Minister Genscher's statement "we stand by our American friends" it does not look all that much like a united front. Japan has rejected sanctions in its relations with Iran and so has the Swiss Government. The question of how Western business circles will behave, whatever their governments may proclaim officially, is something on which economic experts have not yet agreed by far.

Such a well-known voice as the French economic paper LES ECHOS must be taken seriously when it issued the warning yesterday that the U.S. economic war machinery has been set in motion but the use of this test of strength goes far beyond the framework of the conflict between the United States and the Islamic Republic.

In other words, for the serious capitalist business circles in this there are too many possibilities of biting off their own noses.

The military show of strength off the Iranian coast, where at the present time a powerful armada of warships and aircraft is lurking, makes each and every cool and sensible observer consider the immeasurable dangers which this big stick threat brings for the peace of not only this region.

If one then goes even further and gives refuge to a man of whom Senator Edward Kennedy said last week led one of history's most cruel regimes, then this makes the United States no more credible with its constant human rights protestations. Is Bonn rendering a good service with its solidarity here?

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TIKHONOV-LED USSR DELEGATION VISIT

German Participants at Berlin Reception

LD102350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2108 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 25th meeting of the party-government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR ended this evening in Berlin with the signing of important documents.

To mark the occasion, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Politburo and deputy premier, gave a reception for the participants of the talks. Present were members and candidate members of the SED Politburo: Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; Joachim Herrmann, Central Committee secretary; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary; Paul Verner, Central Committee secretary; Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Werner Jarowinsky, Central Committee chairman; Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other dignitaries.

Departure of Delegation

LD111228 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Government delegation which had taken part in the 25th meeting of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation left for home today. The delegation, led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was given a cordial send-off by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, members of the GDR Council of Ministers and other officials.

HONECKER GREETINGS TO TANZANIA'S NYERERE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU111131 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, conveyed the following cable to Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party and president of the United Republic of Tanzania:

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the gaining of independence of the United Republic of Tanzania I convey cordial congratulations to you and the people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Permit me, Your Excellency, to take this opportunity of the festive day of your country to reaffirm our affiliation with the struggle of the Tanzanian people for the consolidation of their national independence, and the GDR's readiness for a deepening of the friendly relations existing between the two states. Please accept, Your Excellency, the expression of my deep respect, together with the best wishes for the Tanzanian people and for your personal well-being.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES CULTURE MINISTER 5 DECEMBER

AU111125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Mexican State President Received Message From GDR: Culture Minister Saw Jose Lopez Portillo; Erich Honecker's Greetings Cordially Reciprocated; GDR Culture Days"]

[Summary] "Culture Minister Hans Joachim Hoffmann handed a message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of the GDR Culture Days which will open on Friday [7 December] to Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico in Mexico City on Wednesday [5 December] night.

"'With this significant event the humanistic and antifascist traditions founded by the finest representatives of our two peoples, as well as the multifaceted cultural contacts between Mexico and the GDR will reach a climax.' The message reads and goes on to stress: 'The peoples need active solidarity and cooperation between all the forces that want to put an end to the arms race, the discrimination against other peoples and races, and to the exploitation of man by man.'

"In the friendly talks with the GDR culture minister that took place in the Los Pinos residence of the Mexican president, Jose Lopez Portillo cordially reciprocated Erich Honecker's greetings and expressed the wish for a further deepening of the relations between the two states. He underscored the importance of the traditions of these relations as a source for further fruitful cultural cooperation between the GDR and Mexico.

"On the day before Culture Minister Hoffmann had met for friendly talks with Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, who recently paid an official visit to the GDR."

The opening of an exhibition of masterpieces from GDR museums in the fine art palace of Mexico City, concerts of the Berlin Camerate Musica group and a GDR film week will be the highlights of the culture days.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS BORDER TROOPS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU051220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 79 p 1 AU

["GDR Border Troops Commemorate Their Anniversary: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann's Congratulations"]

[Text] (ND/ADN)--Today, on 1 December, the GDR border troops are commemorating their 33d anniversary. On this occasion Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, has issued an order of the day. In this order he extends greetings and congratulations to the soldiers on their day of honor. The members of the border troops, it reads, are charged with a great responsibility for securing socialism and consolidating peace. "Their self-sacrificing service for the reliable protection of our state borders, their resolute actions in repelling provocations and attacks prove their love for the socialist fatherland and their confidence in the party and government."

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann expresses his conviction that the soldiers will also in the future exploit all their strength and courage to accomplish the class assignment issued by the Ninth SED Congress. On the eve of the anniversary the minister named border troop units after the eminent communist and first president of Socialist Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh, and the antifascist resistance fighter Hanno Guenther.

SINDERMANN SPEAKS AT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FRIEDRICH EBERT

DW081400 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1207 GMT 8 Dec 79 DW

[Speech by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the People's Chamber at a memorial service for deceased SED Politburo member Friedrich Ebert in the Central Committee building in Berlin on 8 December--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Maria Ebert, dear Comrades Friedrich and Georg, dear relatives, dear comrades and friends. A revolutionary has left us and his death has produced a gap in our ranks. It will be difficult to close this gap. We will miss Comrade Friedrich Ebert, our combat comrade in the community of like-minded. His good advice, his comprehensive knowledge, his passion in our struggle, his rich experience of life--we will miss all this which made him so indispensable to us all. What remains is his exemplary work for the working class and the whole of the people, his life's work which has gone down in the history of our Marxist-Leninist party, the history of the German worker movement, the growth and development of the socialist GDR.

It is hard for our party to bear the loss by which we are affected owing to the death of Comrade Friedrich Ebert, SED Central Committee Politburo member, vice president of the People's Chamber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, Presidium member of the National Council of the GDR National Front. It is a sad and painful hour for us to take leave of our friend and Comrade Friedrich Ebert. It is especially painful for you, dear Comrade Maria, for you, the sons, the daughter-in-law and grandchildren to lose the combat and life companion, the father and gradfather. May it be a solace to you that the whole of our party and the whole of our people, the international worker movement and his numerous friends in many countries are mourning together with you. At this hour they all are manifesting their deep condolence and sympathy, feeling this loss to be so painful because his work was so significant.

The personality of Friedrich Ebert was marked by his relationship with the German worker movement during all of his life. At the age of 19 he joined the party of August Bebel and from that day the arch extends to his death. He fought in the organized worker class, he lived to see bitter defeats and lasting victories of the working class. His life was coined in this epoch which was so rich in revolutionary struggles. He never contemplated but always took an active part in the life and struggle of the German worker movement. After the bitter experience of World War I, after the thwarted hopes in the November Revolution he remained loyal to this party, serving it with his imperturable faith in the implementation of the rights and liberties of the working people.

He held numerous functions in the party, as an editor and chief editor, as a city deputy in Brandenburg, as a Social Democratic Reichstag member in the period of the Weimar Republic, and the enemies of the organized worker movement came to hate him. He felt this particularly severely after German fascism, the dictatorship of the most reactionary and most brutal forces of German monopoly capital had come to power. He was one of the first to be sent to the concentration camps, to Oranienburg, Buergermoor and Lichtenburg. Together with his communist brothers, jointly with progressive intellectuals like Carl von Ossietsky he came to know the inhuman force of the enemies of the worker class and the thought grew and matured in him that this power of fascism could be broken only by the power of the united working class allied with the working peasants and progressive intellectuals.

A broad unified front of the workers could be implemented only by a revolutionary unified worker party leading it. Democracy for the working class could be achieved only through the sway of the working class over its enemies. Either the working class holds power and brings the people democracy or else there is no democracy for the people.

It was these thoughts which he talked about time and again in later years and the truth of which was evidenced by his life, that after the defeat of German fascism made him a passionate proponent and protagonist of the unification of the Social Democratic and Communist parties of Germany and led him together with Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl and Walter Ulbricht to found the SED. In the obituary of the SED Central Committee, the GDR People's Chamber, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the National Front it reads, therefore, the share he had in the unification of the SPD and KPD for founding our SED is among the merits which have rightly been termed historic.

A second, generally accepted lesson grew in Comrade Friedrich Ebert when he was in the concentration camp and later when he worked illegally against fascism while anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in the state policy led to the greatest crime committed against the Soviet Union. The lesson was that every animosity to the country of Red October was bound to result in an animosity to the German working class and the German people. Thus he was appointed president of the German-Soviet friendship society, quite in the sense of the words of Comrade Wilhelm Pieck that friendship with the Soviet Union must become the sincere cause of the German people. Friedrich Ebert in his own words considered his presidency as a cause in his heart and a combat task.

Two things Comrade Friedrich Ebert used to say characterize his decisions of historic greatness: If somebody asks me what I consider to be the climax of my political activity, then I tell him proudly: my cooperation in ending the split and restoring the unity of the working class in the GDR. With a view to the party of Lenin and the peoples of the Soviet Union he said that constantly strengthening and consolidating the combat alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union is a prerequisite decisive to all of us, both for the present socialism and for the communist future.

Friedrich Ebert has earned lasting merits as an important statesman of our republic. The substance and goal of his struggle were the incessant enhancement of the political power of the workers and peasants and their consistent defense against all attacks of the imperialist class enemy. This was to him one of the decisive lessons of the historic fights of the working class and the experiences of his personal life. An example of this conviction of his was his work as a member of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive Board and first mayor of the GDR capital of Berlin where he led the administration in the difficult years from 1948 to 1967. It was from the ruins left by the fascist war that the modern capital of our socialist state was to emerge.

Comrade Ebert had enough combat strength and confidence in the creative power of the liberated people to tackle such a gigantic work. The enemies did everything to obstruct and prevent this work and we all know from our own experience which arms of cold war were used by the enemies of the democratic and socialist German state against our capital of Berlin. Friedrich Ebert knew the adversary but he also knew the Berliners on whose confidence and will to work he could rely. Our people will never forget the great contribution Comrade Friedrich Ebert made to the fact that the modern capital of our socialist state, Berlin, today is in the focus of interest everywhere in the world, Berlin from which such great impulses have emanated for the consolidation of peace in the world for the understanding of peoples and for the anti-imperialist struggle.

Although Friedrich Ebert was an all-round worker in many fields, he should also be mentioned as a parliamentarian who saw this activity as a genuine representative of the people in the sense Lenin interpreted it. He always wanted to include the citizens in decisions on state affairs. His all-round experience particularly in the field of municipal policy was to the deputies of the People's Chamber and local representations an inexhaustible source of their work in the interest of their voters.

Friedrich Ebert also gained great credit in the international field. On numerous trips to friendly countries and capitalist countries he proved a worthy representative of our socialist state and announcer of our people's will of peace. How many friends has Friedrich Ebert won for himself and for our socialist fatherland, and this at a time when the imperialist countries still refused to recognize us internationally? He always embodied the antifascist German state which had learned the lessons of the fatal imperialist past and therefore could state absolutely correctly that war must never again emanate from German soil.

Dear comrades and friends, we are taking leave of Friedrich Ebert, our combat companion who since the founding of our party was a member of its collective leadership and always fought consistently for the unity of our Marxist-Leninist combat alliance. He devoted his life to the working class. He helped build this state which generations of working people dreamed of, which so many lived and fought for. Friedrich Ebert lived to see the irresistible force of socialism which today transforms the face of our globe. This triumphant advance of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin allows us to proceed from the clear superiority of socialism in events of the world, as Friedrich Ebert once said, to set ourselves bold targets and to visualize broad perspectives. It gives us a right to set about new tasks full of optimism. These were his words, the words of a revolutionary.

We remember his 85th birthday when he said how happy he was to work in a collective led by General Secretary Erich Honecker which shapes the advanced socialist society in the GDR with great creative power. A great life has come to an end, a life serving the working class and its party, serving democracy, socialism and proletarian internationalism. It is with respect that we are bowing to our dear Comrade Friedrich Ebert at this hour or parting. We solemnly promise to fight for our socialist cause like he did. His name and his work will live on in our party and in our people forever.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN 'BORDER VIOLATORS' IN BERLIN, GREVESMUEHLEN

AU110911 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 5 December 1979 (West) Berlin citizen Franz Gabor violated the GDR state border in the Berlin center city ward sector. He was detained. The details of the border violation are being examined by the appropriate GDR organs.

Berlin (ADN)--On 6 December 1979 FRG citizen Hans-Heinrich Giertz violated the GDR state border in the Grevesmuehlen Kreis. He was detained. The detained person was handed to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of the details of the border violation.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH SOVIET UNION OPENS MOSCOW SESSION

ID112047 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 11 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI)--Csaba Kis, MTI's correspondent in Moscow, reports:

The 24th session of the Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific technical cooperation inter-governmental commission was opened on Tuesday in Moscow. The Hungarian delegation participating at the session is led by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the cooperation commission's Hungarian section. The Soviet delegation is led by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and president of the Soviet section.

Greeting the Hungarian delegation Konstantin Katusnev stated: A number of questions from among those on the agenda are closely related to those agreements, which were established at the talks of Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar. Among these are the specialization of production and the long-range harmonizing of cooperation, the preparation for signing of the agreements on this. At the same time the execution of those agreements has to be surveyed, which were established at the talks of the heads of government of the two countries, Aleksey Kosygin and Gyorgy Lazar. Also on the agenda of the session are the controlling of the execution of former agreements and the signing of new agreements for the further development and deepening of the economic and scientific technical cooperation of the two countries, stressed Konstantin Katushev.

Replying, Jozsef Marjai underlined that the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the inter-governmental cooperation commission was celebrated this year. We can justly state, that there is not an area in the economic life of Hungary where the results of the Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation are not successful. This cooperation provides the [word indistinct] our long-range plans, he said.

"We are now living through a very responsible period in the life our countries: We are preparing for the completion of our present five year plans and for the preparation of the new five year plans", stressed the deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and pointed out that we are continuing our work at present under more unfavourable circumstance than before, and this all the more increases the importance of further developing, deepening and enriching in content our cooperation.

The commission held a plenary session on Tuesday morning. In the afternoon the leader of the Hungarian delegation paid a visit to one of the most modern plants of the Soviet capital, the Chkromatron factory, which makes coloured television picture tubes. The session of the cooperation commission will continue on Wednesday.

TRAUTMANN, LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS

ID111200 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, December 10 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, have received Imil Lakatos, Hungarian ambassador accredited to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who will shortly be leaving for his post.

LEADERSHIP OFFERS CONDOLENCES TO GDR ON DEATH OF EBERT

LD061602 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic have addressed a condolence message to the Central Committee on the German Socialist Unity Party and the State Council of the German Democratic Republic on the death of Freidrich Ebert, members of the GSUP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the GDR State Council.

Officials' Visit to Embassy

LD071856 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)--On the occasion of the death of Freidrich Ebert, member of the Political Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and vice-chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, condolences were offered in the Budapest Embassy of the German Democratic Republic on Friday on behalf of the HSWP CC by Dezso Nemes, member of the Political Committee, and by Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department, and in the name of the Hungarian Presidential Council by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council. Condolences were expressed in the name of the National Assembly by vice-president Janos Poer, on behalf of the Patriotic People's Front by Mrs. Gyula Szentistvanyi, secretary of the National Council, and on the government's behalf by Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

SARLOS GREETS JOURNALISTS ON DAY OF PRESS

AU111522 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 7 Dec 79 p 5 AU

["Greetings by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and PPF secretary general, on the occasion of the Day of the Hungarian Press"]

[Text] Dear comrades, our dear friends, on behalf of the PPF National Secretariat, I greet with high esteem and respect all workers of the People's Front press on the occasion of the day of the Hungarian press.

With your daily, manifold and high-standard journalistic activity, you are making a considerable contribution to the successful accomplishment of the tasks confronting our people and the People's Front movement.

We take this opportunity to thank you for your work, and we continue to count on your participation in and active contribution to the implementation of the tasks of our movement.

I wish good health, gratifying and successful work and further successes to you all.

Budapest, 6 December 1979.

[signed] Istvan Sarlos

BRIEFS

TRAUTMANN RECEIVES SFRY ENVOY--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, received on Friday Milan Veres, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the new ambassador to Hungary of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic, who presented his credentials. The presentation of credentials was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD]

POLITIKA URGES MILITANCY AGAINST 'NEGATIVE FEATURES' OF COUNTRY

AU260826 Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 17 Nov 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski article: "Manysided Discussion"]

[Excerpts] We wish to focus the readers' attention on some aspects of the precongress discussion and to stress the positive nature of the changes that have occurred in Poland in the seventies, without making light of the difficulties besetting us for objective and subjective reasons in the past few years.

That the precongress discussion, to which the Central Committee has invited all our people, will be vigorous, critical and manysided is more than certain. Even the accountability-election meetings in party organizations have proved that the 3 million strong party organization reacts acutely to all the favorable and unfavorable features of our life. Because party members are at one with the masses it is natural that their opinions and views should not be examined in isolation from what all our people think and from how they react to the state's economic and social policy. For example, if party members speak of the negative influence of the uncontrolled increases in prices not only on the living standard, but also on the country's political climate, on the activity of the working masses and on their readiness to overcome difficulties, then it is obvious that they express rather general views and attitudes.

Reading the precongress discussion and sensing its rhythm and intensity, we should not forget that the seventies have produced enormous changes not only in socioeconomic life, but also in this consciousness of the masses. The bold plans to accelerate Poland's march toward modernity, which were presented so clearly and convincingly at the 1971 sixth party congress, have encouraged our people to boost their aspirations and expectations.

It goes without saying that one must not regard the precongress discussion as some panacea. The discussion itself can change very little. In fact, the discussion on the condition of our state has been going on for some time now. What then is the meaning and purpose of the precongress debate? In this writer's opinion it is impossible to answer the question in a single sentence because there are at least several reasons for the discussion on the basis of the congress guidelines. First, the guidelines are an important element of the party's internal life. Only under extraordinary conditions is it possible for Communist Party congresses convened without warning to do without previously outlined action programs. Under normal conditions such programs are a necessity. Second, the governing party, which plays a leading role in determining the country's paths of development, is obliged to account for its activities before the people and to present them with its concepts for the future. Third, accountability and planning creates a good opportunity to confront the Central Committee evaluations with the views of the people. Fourth. the precongress discussion, which will certainly be joined not only by party members but also by the members of the other parties and by non-party people, should help all of us visualize our own duties vis-a-vis our country in greater detail.

Noting the visible increase in the seventies of most of our people's sense of responsibility for the condition of our state, we must, when looking around, assert that often that sense is one-sided. It manifests itself above all in the people's growing interest in social and economic policy and in the criticism of the phenomena and situations that that policy creates. [paragraph continues]

The positive element of the sense of responsibility, that is, the citizens' militant, personal participation in eliminating all the practices that boost our difficulties and make our daily lives difficult, is far less active. Only too often many of our countrymen wait for action from the "top" instead of taking initiative into their own hands. Today that sort of attitude has become something of a permanent habit. The habit of waiting for action from the "top" gives rise to indulgence vis-a-vis unfavorable and disturbing phenomena and is even responsible for the fact that people actually help promote such phenomena. A careful daily observation of life shows that a large amount of those phenomena could be eliminated if many citizens would refuse to come to terms with them. At times I get the impression that large sections of our community assume a passive attitude toward them, while grumbling about difficulties and inconveniences. What is more, many people like the chaos, lack of cooperation, bribery and disorganization in many sectors of the economy. They like that because they have something to hide behind and they can justify their own laziness by so-called objective difficulties. It may be that some readers will stamp these accusations as unjustified and unjust. If that is their reaction then I propose that they should look around them and find out how often they lose heart when they encounter the phenomena that are unfavorable for them. I am ready to discuss things with them.

I think that what we need most is a moment of truth. It is not true that all Poles are selfless and that they demonstrate their deep patriotism by effective and productive performance and so on. Yes, there are selfless people, but the question is: How many of them are there in our society? Another question is: Who are they who are dragging us down? I propose that the answer to that question should be detailed during the pre-congress discussion. It will make it easier to overcome difficulties and tensions. What our country needs today is not only the intelligence and inquiring spirit of its citizens, it also needs their knowledge, criticism and, above all, activity. After all, reminding the people of the great achievements in the seventies and listing whatever hinders our development and complicates our life--we are very effective in those two spheres--is not everything. The main slogan of the day should be efforts to effectively eliminate practices that drag us down. That slogan applies to everyone--to the direct producers of material and spiritual assets and to those who occupy the positions of command.

PARIS PAPER CITES 'CONFORMIST' INTELLECTUALS CRITICISM OF PARTY

LD111419 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: 'Conformist' Intellectuals Criticize Communist Party's Laxity"]

[Text] As the date of the party congress (11 February 1980) draws nearer political polarization is growing more marked in Poland. An excellent example of this can be seen in the 8-page document sent by 44 intellectuals to the Central Committee Secretariat and which LE FIGARO is the first to be able to report.

Warsaw--Who are the authors of this text entitled "Voice in the Discussion Before the 8th Polish United Workers' Party Congress?" The most well-known among them are Mr Filipski, director of the Nowa Huta Theater near Krakow and Mr Poreba, a cinema producer. They also include, for example, Mrs Krzywolblocka, a literary historian and Mr Rudzinski of the Polish Academy of Sciences. [paragraph continues]

Most of these people were formerly linked to the group of "partisans" who favored a nationalist and authoritarian policy often showing anti-Semitic traits.

The document strongly criticizes the government's cultural policy. According to the signatories the situation has worsened in this field in recent years.

The authors maintain, in a way which will probably astonish many people in Poland: The current policy favors the "liberals," who oppose socialism, to the detriment of authentically Marxist intellectuals.

Examples

Mr Filipski and his friends give examples. Intellectuals upholding socialism cannot obtain authorization to set up cinema producers' groups in Krakow and Gdansk. They cannot open the political theater "Horizon" in Warsaw. Most of them do not have access to radio and television and to the three cultural weeklies. According to them only adversaries of Marxism can get anywhere in Poland.

Who are these enemies of the people? In a ludicrous outburst the authors of the document indiscriminately condemn dramatists Mrozek and Gomrowicz, film producers such as Wajda (they attack the films "Marble Man" and "No Anaesthetic" in particular), the teams which produce the weeklies TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY--the Krakow Catholic newspaper--and POLITIKA--the Central Committee organ--the people in charge of the television cultural services, the producers of the Warsaw political cabaret "Pod Egiga" (under the aegis) which "in an open or barely disguised way attacks and derides the fundamental values of socialism and wages an anti-Soviet campaign using any available means," and finally those who authorize the showing of so many Western films in Polish cinemas and on television. For good measure the document's signatories denounce collusion between the adversaries of socialism, the "dissidents," the Western mass media and Radio Free Europe....

Things Must Be Brought Under Control

The situation in Poland is serious, they claim. Various groups hostile to socialism are trying to promote the idea that anything of value in Polish culture has been and is being achieved despite the party.

"All this has happened," they add, "because of the absence of a determined counter-offensive and often of any reaction against the increasingly widespread actions of cosmopolitan and rightwing groups and small groups."

Mr Filipski and his friends reject the argument that the current liberalism could be a tactical necessity born of the fact that while the country is experiencing economic difficulties "it is appropriate to avoid political and ideological conflicts and to give way until we overcome these difficulties." Quite the reverse; they conclude by calling on the party to set up a culture commission attached to the Central Committee to launch "an offensive against the right's simplifications, against the wait-and-see attitude, against vacillation, against importing bourgeois slogans and ideals, against cosmopolitanism and all attempts to "weaken socialism from outside and inside." [quote marks as published] This stance is certainly not very representative of opinion in Polish intellectual circles, the vast majority of which are demanding, on the other hand, liberalization and democratization of the system. Nonetheless this stance is a timely confirmation of the existence of a small group of people harking back to Stalinism who have apparently decided the time has come for them to stand up and make their voice heard.

SEJM COMMISSIONS' PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD081126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sejm commissions today continued their consideration of tasks defined in the drafts of the national socioeconomic plan and state budget for 1980. The following commissions held sessions: foreign trade; foreign affairs; maritime economy and shipping; light industry; agriculture and food industry; forestry and timber industry; science and technical progress; and legislative work. The commissions approved the drafts put before them and formulated comments and suggestions which will be further considered by the Sejm.

During the session of the Foreign Affairs Commission deputies discussed our international policy and stressed that the alliance, brotherhood and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will remain the main principle of this policy. The commission heard a report by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek which dealt with the decisions of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Warsaw Treaty states. The committee concluded its session in Berlin yesterday. The commission stated that the positions of the states of the socialist community expressed during the Berlin meeting constituted a further confirmation of the progressive foreign policy which is aimed at consolidating the process of detente and at securing progress in military detente and disarmament.

The deputies expressed their full support for the proposals contained in the communique which followed the Berlin meeting. The implementation of these proposals will be of vital importance for the cause of peace and disarmament.

BRIEFS

GDR STATE SECRETARY VISITS--On 3 December Mieczyslaw Sagieslki, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, received Wolfgang Beyreuther, GDR state secretary for labor and wages, to discuss problems of further cooperation between the sister departments of the two countries. Wolfgang Beyreuther also had talks with officials of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs on our country's tasks in the sphere of employment policy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Dec 79 p 4 AU]

WOJTASZEK DECORATES WEISS--Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs, has decorated Gerhard Weiss, GDR deputy premier, with the Commander's Cross with Star of the Polish People's Republic's order of merit, awarded to him by the State Council. Gerhard Weiss cochairs the Poland-GDR Committee for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation. The ceremony was held in Berlin. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD]

TRANSPORT MINISTRY APPOINTMENT--At the recommendation of the minister of transport, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has appointed Witold Konkowski to the post of under secretary of state at the Ministry of Transport. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD]

COMMISSION SESSION WITH FRG ENDS; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU111408 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The Seventh Session of the Joint Romanian-FRG Governmental Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest today. The chairmen of the two sides of the commission signed a protocol which envisages specific measures to expand and diversify the bilateral economic relations, and to implement the agreements concluded on the occasion of Romanian-FRG summit talks and meetings.

For Romania the document was signed by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister-secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, and for the FRG by Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state at the Federal Ministry of Economy.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU111947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/12/1979--The wish for the good Romanian-West German relations to find proper mirroring also in the bilateral economic relations was highlighted during the interview of President Nicolae Ceausescu with Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state, the Federal Ministry of Economics of Federal Germany.

During the interview held in Bucharest on December 11, they mentioned with satisfaction the relations of collaboration and cooperation developing between Romania and Federal Germany and pointed to the possibilities of increasing the goods exchanges, of enlarging and diversifying the cooperation in production and on third market. They also referred to current questions of international life, especially those related to the achievement of actual security in Europe, the development of unhampered collaboration among the European states, the consolidation of the climate of detente on the European Continent, the taking of concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament.

M. Gruener, who is chariman for West Germany of the Joint Government Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration between Romania and Federal Germany, participated in Bucharest in the seventh session of the commission.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER BEJAN RECEIVES PRC OFFICIAL

AU111944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/12/1979--Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation had a talk on Tuesday with the delegation of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Council of the People's Republic of China led by Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the committee, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

In keeping with the agreements reached during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng, examined were questions concerning the further development of the economic collaboration and cooperation, the expansion and diversification of commercial exchanges between Romania and the People's Republic of China.

POLITIKA CHIDES RUDE PRAVO FOR 'MALICIOUS' REPORTING

AU111535 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Aleksandar Prlja commentary: "RUDE PRAVO's Deceit"]

[Excerpts] Performing the role assigned to them and from which naturally they cannot deviate too far, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO as well as many other CSSR newspapers have decided to follow the golden rule of malicious propaganda: First, views are expressed about someone and then, without any supporting facts, these views are taken as "evidence" for making the conclusions which deceive the uninformed reader and make him feel uncertain.

Considering the multitude of examples of this kind which do not directly concern Yugoslavia and on which for this reason--but only for this reason--we do not dwell, we do not believe it to be accidental that the Czechoslovak press continues to concern itself more than any other press with the views of Yugoslavia--and of the largest number of countries of the world, and especially nonalined countries--on Kampuchea or, more precisely, on the appraisal of the Vietnamese invasion which installed Samrin's regime.

An article carried by RUDE PRAVO on 27 November is only the latest example in this connection. What is especially characteristic is the fact that this commentary on Yugoslavia's view on the invasion of Kampuchea was written by a certain Jan Hrobar, who had lived in Yugoslavia for a long time as his newspaper's correspondent. Thus, his responsibility is naturally all the more direct and clear. But let us see what task Jan Hrobar has set himself in his newspaper this time.

First of all he recalls that the people "in Britain, India, Mexico, Algeria and in some other countries have already grasped the fact that crimes unknown since Hitler's time were committed in Kampuchea under the Pol Pot regime," but "Yugoslavia refuses to break out of its mold." And then, before he raises--as we shall see--the question that is the reason for his article, one that comes into serious conflict with the moral principles of good journalism everywhere and hopefully also in Czechoslovakia, Hrobar informs his readers that correspondents of the Yugoslav newspapers VJESNIK and POLITIKA visited Kampuchea as early as 1977.

Hrobar cannot but admit that at that time it was precisely the Yugoslav journalists who revealed to the entire world "an empty Phnom Penh, a city in a state of total disintegration, a city without money, without a postal system or transport, without high schools and with its temples converted into warehouses" and so forth. And then when, thanks precisely to our journalists, these testimonies were transmitted throughout the world, then, according to RUDE PRAVO, the Yugoslav newspapers "hastened with various denials," that is, denials "in the sense" (Hrobar's memory suddenly fails him) that the testimonials were all "falsifications because they have never written anything bad about the Pol Pot regime."

Thus we come to the end of this badly distorted and deceitful article which, in accordance with our principles, we also report for our readers; and here we come to the true and final point of the RUDE PRAVO article: "...today," Hrobar says, "they (Yugoslav journalists--note by Aleksandar Prlja) are concealing the indisputable reality that the Kampucheans have become masters in their own home."

Here then is the rub. On this occasion we will refrain from discussing in detail the observation that the world is more and more accepting Hrobar's appraisal that "the Kampucheans have become masters in their own home." [paragraph continues]

As far as we know, the number of those countries that denounce this "installation of the Kampucheans as masters in their own home" before the entire international public is constantly growing.

We want to add something else here as a reminder, although we believe that Jan Hrobar knows all this very well, because he has lived in Yugoslavia for a long time, Yugoslavia which welcomed him as a journalist of a socialist country and surrounded him with attention. Yugoslavia and its press strive to publish principled and true reports, impressions and analyses from all countries of the world.

Of course, views and appraisals are something else. For instance, we have always believed and continue to believe that no socialist and progressive country can support governments--as for instance, the present one in Kampuchea--which have been installed by foreign guns. It was in this same way, too, that we viewed the puppet pro-American regime of Lon Nol with which certain other, and even socialist, countries maintained their ambassadors. The internal order of a country is one matter but an armed invasion from outside "to correct the internal situation" is something altogether different. How much longer will RUDE PRAVO and other Czechoslovak newspapers strive to obscure this truth before the eyes of their readers, as they are unable to do before the eyes of an enormous majority of the peoples and states of the world?

The sooner these futile efforts are stopped, the better it will be for all those who sincerely aspire to good and mutually friendly and beneficial relations between our two countries as well as for the rules which are dominant among their publics. When we refer to "the rules," we naturally have in mind nothing but respect for elementary truths.

MIKULIC REBUFFS CRITICS OF TITO'S 1-YEAR MANDATE, COLLECTIVE PLANS

AU102037 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1207 GMT 8 Dec 79 AU

["Mikulic on Collective Work and Responsibility"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 December, TANJUG--On 6 December Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, appeared before an audience of workers of the Sarajevo newspaper OSLOBODJENJE and Sarajevo Radio and Television. The topic of his address was collective work in the ranks of the Yugoslav Communist Party and, accordingly, in the ranks of the LCY. In an extensive address Mikulic spoke about the beginnings of collective work in the party, about the fact that collective work dates back to the year 1937, that is, the time when Tito assumed the leadership of the party.

Analyzing the progress of implementation of Tito's initiative for collective work, leadership and responsibility, Branko Mikulic called attention to some misconceptions about the idea and to opposition to its implementation. The following is a full version of that part of his speech:

"Certain people see Tito's initiative as separate from our society's entire democratic socialist development on the basis of self-management until now, that is, they do not view it as a result of that development and as a prerequisite for future successful development in the same direction. Or they reduce it to mere implementation of the principle of a 1-year mandate and express the view that it will jeopardize the stability and continuity of development of our society. Philistines (obyvatel) have engaged in various kinds of political speculation and intrigues among honest cadres, who have proven themselves in practice by their work and their principled attitudes.

Some individuals reduce everything to the question: What will happen to this or that official; where will he work and so forth? Unfortunately, there are some people, even in the LCY, who oppose by any means the strengthening of the role and responsibility of the system's institutions and, accordingly, the improvement both of the content and of the methods of their work, the collective work and democratization of relations in the system's institutions, and the organs and forms of sociopolitical organizations, including the social basis of the delegate system; that is, briefly the sociopolitical basis of society.

"Who opposes this and for what reasons does he oppose it? As is known, the able, creative people who have given their entire lives for the benefit of the revolution have never been burdened by any thoughts about their own personal positions within the hierarchy of social organization. The true revolutionaries have always struggled to create and maintain favorable social conditions for creative work, that is, for such democratic relations in which the hierarchic ladder is abolished in relations among people, democratic relations in which the creative abilities of people are encouraged and in which equality is insured in all relations.

"In light of that fact, the opposition and hesitation over realization of Tito's initiative will appear among bureaucrats, the people who exaggerate the significance of a position held on the hierarchic ladder, who identify position with personal dignity and the role of a man in society. That is why at the very moment when widespread discussion on implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative has been initiated in society, some individuals reduce everything to the question of what will happen to them, rather than to the question of how the power of the workers class and all the working people should be realized along the line of development and strengthening of self-management, even though it is the main demand and primary aim of the Yugoslav workers movement. Those people obviously fail to understand and fail to see that we are developing such a society in which they themselves and the broadest masses of the people can and must--each according to his abilities--develop initiative in all spheres of social life, regardless of any positions held, because positions are less and less important in Yugoslav society. It is the ability, the principled attitude and the efficiency of every individual that are becoming increasingly more important.

"Having called attention to erroneous viewpoints about introducing the 1-year mandate, Comrade Tito said at the 23 October session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that: 'Collective work and responsibility, which have attracted the attention of many other people, have long since been the very essence of a guarantee for further successful development under our conditions. There are people--and I have in mind those who are beyond our borders also--who think that the introduction of the 1-year mandate of chairman will jeopardize the continuity and stability of development. That is false. The continuity and stability of development are not safeguarded by individuals but by the policy determined by the League of Communists and its leadership as well as by the adequate behavior of leading cadres. But what could lead to destabilization is careerism, internecine strife and struggle for power and position in society.'

"Briefly, the collective and democratic work of the LCY organs is one of the essential prerequisites for realizing the LYC's present and future role in society and for insuring the continuity and stability of development. On the one hand it means that relations within the organs of the League of Communists must be based on the complete equality and personal and collective responsibility of all organs' members for the policy they promulgate and for it's implementation, and on the other hand it attests to the need for the further democratization of relations between the basic organizations and the organs of the League of Communists, in the League of Communists as a whole and to the need for establishing forms of democratic communications within the process of deliberations and accords among all subjective socialist forces on all unsolved questions and problems of social development.

"By perfecting the methods and improving the content of collective work of organs of the League of Communists, we promote the further democratization of relations in the League of Communists and that, by its nature, will encourage the development and strengthening of democratic socialist self-managing relations in society and the development and strengthening of the revolutionary creativity of the League of Communists as a whole, now and in the future, when it will be just as important as in the past, that is, in the prewar period, during the war and in the postwar period.

"All this will enable the League of Communists, as the vanguard of the workers class, to successfully fulfill its role as the leading ideological and political force in society and will make it possible, as Tito said, 'for Yugoslavia to further continue to successfully develop as a socialist, self-managing and federal community under stable conditions,'" Branko Mikulic emphasized.

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES SUGGEST CHANGES IN ECONOMIC POLICY DRAFT

AU112018 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Dusan Mitic and Slavoljub Sljepcevic report]

[Text] The assemblies of all the republics and provinces last week gave their assent to the draft resolution on the policy of the social plan implementation next year. Because of inconsistencies and the slowness of the new system, solutions in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, the right of associated labor organizations to import and the determination of the foreign exchange positions of the socioeconomic communities depend only minimally on the results of economic exchanges with foreign countries, the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina believes. Partial influences are still strong and insufficient attention is paid to the measures to change the economic structure. The draft resolution rightly insists that necessary conditions be created next year for a stabilization of economic trends.

The Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina believes that a reduction of the balance of payments deficit of the country must be based on lasting and efficient solutions. In its opinion, concrete measures are necessary to effect a quicker reorientation toward utilization of domestic energy sources, to establish the planned ratio in the production of light and heavy oil distillates, to speed up the construction of iron and steel, basic chemicals and building materials capacities, to speed up construction of gas pipeline network and to carry out the agreed policy in the agricultural and food complex.

The Croatian Assembly assessed that the work in adopting the resolution must be based on a realistic appraisal of the economic situation in the country and respect for the basic course of economic trends this year. The basic directions of the economic policy measures next year must be adjusted on the basis of the changes, the state and the policy of economic relations with foreign countries, the implementation of new relations in acquiring and disposing of foreign exchange and the establishment of market and income relationships without an administrative maintenance of the price level and of the relationships between prices.

The proposed outline of the price policy is insufficiently objective and has no real possibility of being realized within a year. Restrictive aims would demand increased administrative action even in the present situation, which is contrary to the socioeconomic system. The Croatian Assembly believes that the foundations of the price policy must be set more realistically and flexibly and that problems existing in that field must be taken into consideration.

The Slovene Assembly believes that the resolution must include measures which will encourage the industry to turn to exports. Here one has in mind that exporters should be given greater rights in disposing of foreign exchange, that the exchange rate of the dinar should be set realistically and that incentives should help our economy to gain an equal position in foreign markets.

Supporting measures should be adopted to enable economic relations with foreign countries to be regulated on a self-managing basis, for this would reduce administrative measures in the field. The opinion of the Slovene Assembly stresses that it is necessary to abolish the provisional measures adopted this year and that a price system giving more opportunity to the self-managing regulation of relations should be reestablished.

Supporting the necessity of applying restrictive measures in spending, the Serbian Assembly warns that an immoderate and unselective application of the measures would be a limiting factor in economic activities. It is believed that it is only through a combination of restrictive and stimulating measures that optimum results can be achieved. It is assessed that the envisaged limitation of imports will not make possible even a moderately dynamic growth of economic activities. The resolution should determine the growth of imports overall, but the volume of imports should be determined in keeping with the foreign exchange positions of the republics and provinces.

The Kosovo Assembly believes that the implementation of the agreed policy of exports and imports should be more fully perceived and assessed. In its opinion account should be taken of the imports of equipment and spare parts, considering that all the republics and provinces plan higher imports. Firmer support should be given to the tendency to supplant imported energy and raw materials with domestic resources. The development of the underdeveloped republics and of Kosovo has not been accorded the importance it deserves.

The Vojvodina Assembly points out that in the energy development policy no account has been taken of the development of petrochemicals, or rather of providing crude oil to meet the requirements of that industry. The development of the agroindustrial complex is not in keeping with the agreed-upon policy. The envisaged 3 percent rate of growth of agricultural production does not ensure the necessary volume of production of the most important agricultural produce. Insufficient attention is paid to the creation of conditions for higher food exports, including the system of free exports. In addition, the resolution does not implement the provision of the law on the right to foreign exchange compensation.

ENERGY PRESIDENT MATKALIEV OUTLINES COUNTRY'S ENERGY NEEDS FOR 1980

AU112105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 79 AU

[Dusan Tomasevic report]

[Text] Next year our country will need 58 billion kWh of electric energy, 54 million tons of coal, 16.7 million tons of crude oil and 4 million billion [as heard] cubic meters of natural gas. All those requirements will be met, Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Industry and Energy, said at a press conference devoted to Yugoslavia's energy needs for next year. Dusan Tomasevic reports in more detail:

A greater turning to domestic energy sources, coal and natural gas, with an insignificant increase--less than 1 percent--in crude oil consumption is the basis of the energy plan for next year. A 20 percent increase of coal production and consumption is envisaged, and as much as a 40 percent increase for natural gas.

Gas pipelines are completed and the realization of the envisaged increase of production next year depends on the extent to which consumers will switch over to that fuel. The imports of crude oil will amount to 12.5 million tons. An increase in gasoline production will be aimed at in crude oil processing. About one-fourth of the total quantity of crude will be processed into gasoline.

On the other hand, a reduction in the consumption of fuel oil by households--about 7 percent--and of heavy fuel oil in industry--by 12 percent--is envisaged. Diesel fuel consumption next year will be the same as this year, but the increase in the consumption of the so-called motor gasoline is estimated to be 2 percent only.

Speaking about the oil import situation--the most important fuel which we do not possess in sufficient quantities--Stojan Matkaliev assessed that there should be no difficulties. However, announcements of another oil price increase in the world market cause concern.

Journalists were also informed about the opportunities for using other forms of energy, primarily solar and nuclear energy. The use of agricultural waste as fuel in thermoelectric power stations was also discussed.

SLOVENIA, CROATIA DISCUSS KRSKO NUCLEAR PLANT WITH WESTINGHOUSE

LD112250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--Our broader social community, the power industry of Slovenia and Croatia as well as the contractors and suppliers of the equipment, the American firm of Westinghouse, are equally interested in the speediest possible completion of the first Yugoslav nuclear powerplant in Krsko. This was stressed in the talks held by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of Croatia, with Westinghouse representatives. Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. ambassador in the SFRY, also attended the talks. Particular attention was paid to the agreement to take every necessary measure to move up the completion date of this powerplant.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO ALBANIA--The delivery of 1,000 tons of olive oil to Albania has begun, 2,400 tons of oil thus having been exported to that country. The value of this transaction, which was concluded between the Primorka edible oil processing factory of Bar and the Agroeksport firm of Tirana, is some $3 million. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 79 p 4 AU]

LOAN TO MONTENEGRO--The Board of Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of Washington has approved two loans to the Socialist Republic of Montenegro totalling $64 million, which will be used for the reconstruction of the port of Bar and the railroad network in the republic damaged by the earthquake on 15 April of this year. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Dec 79 p 5 AU]

MACEDONIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--At its session on 7 October, the Macedonian Executive Council adopted Macedonia's Social Development plan for 1980, which gives priority to the production of electricity, raw materials and food and to realizing better coordinated relations in trade with foreign countries. The draft resolution for economic development envisages that the social product will increase at a rate of 6.5 to 7 percent, industrial production 8 percent and agricultural production 4.5 percent. The Executive Council also adopted the republican budget for 1980 totalling 5.37 billion dinars, or 20 percent above this year's budget. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 79 p 4 AU]